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## Agricultural.

DECLINE IN QUALITY OF CAT-TLE.

I have recently been making some observations, and have solicited expressions of opinion from farmers who have their eyes open and look with an unbiased judgment upon the question, pro and con, as to the standing of the cattle interest at present, ompared with ten years, and back of that, and I ask readers of the FARMER to look shout them, and see II there to not a section ecline in quality since the time mentioned. I do not refer to breeders, for they all keep some animals in show condition and are striving to improve the quality, especially if they can do so by the infusion of fashion able strains. The cattle I refer to are those we see in the fields in a journey of ten to twenty miles, and I have no doubt the same conditions and qualities prevail in all parts of the State, and in other states, for the causes are alike everywhere. The cattle of no blocky steers, nor large smooth helfers and cows. Butchers complain that grass fed animals do not cut up well, and that the beef is stringy and tough. A large majority of the steers put up for stall feeding make slow gains for the food consumed, and good cows are becoming scarcer every year. Ten years ago almost every farmer had an extra cow for milk and butter. which he took pride in, and instituted comparisons with the neighbors. Now every farmer is looking for a good cow, and has some poor ones to sell. His steers, which destroyed great expectations at their birth. because they were not heifers, are turned into the back lot, awaiting some Iowa or Kansas buyer, who is not critical, if only the animal is a steer. The boom in breeds is responsable for this decline. The reason of the change from natives and crossbred cattle of the Shorthorn type, is the inference drawn from published reports, that these new breeds when taken to the farms would transmit these excellent qualities to the stock on hand, and prove an accession to the qualities already well advanced toward perfection. In this, farmers have been sadly mistaken. Ayrshire blood soon loses identity, and their crosses run to legs and length of body, with no chest capacity, and the milking qualities are in no way superior to the average native. The late craze for butter breeds and milk breeds has brought nothing but disaster to the stock of the country. Had they been kept pure, there is a place for each. For the village merchant who wants a little very rich cream for family use, and has but little space for the animal, the Jersey is just what he has been place where the milk product has a commercial value. Yet I doubt if twenty cows

any more milk in a year, than twenty

this Dutch imposition was landed. In

Germany, on her native soil, daintily fed

and cared for as one of the family, the

Holstein cow is no doubt a prodigy in milk

production, but here they lose their reputa-

tion at once when domiciled in farmers

yards. In our State, where more than half

the value of a hard of cattle is in their beef

qualities, a cross between either of the

latter two breeds is an abomination.

Butchers shun a cross bred steer of this

character, as he is never found fat, nor does

his beef run to first class cuts of good

quality. A cow, tobe profitable for either

milk or beef, should have the quality of

milk. This gives the milk during its flow

that richness which is indispensable in a

the average customs of a country are the best adapted to the environment, and cattle must still depend upon pasture in summer, with little or no grain, until they are taken into the stables for winter. Animals of any kind or breed, except work animals, that cannot stand such treatment, will continue to be unprofitable. Years of namnered ease have unfitted them for the root hog-or-die system prevailing among farmers generally, and as soon as the present stock can be disposed of, a change back to Shorthorn blood will surely come. Before the milk animal craze came, nothing in the line of improvement was thought of except through Durham crosses. Rough natives were rapidly diminishing in numbers, or were yearly becoming rounder in their lines, and were compact in form by the infusion of the stronger blood of their breed. Steers at two years old were readily con verted into excellent beef, and every farmer had a few comely ones to show to his neighbors, but these modern animals are rated by the length or strength of the pedigree. When they are shown to me, the owner at once begins to descant upon the number of pounds of butter or milk some of the ancestry produced daily, and when I step around to look the animal over, the butter or milk record is again rehearsed, with an offer to produce an affidavit of its truthfulness to ward off some invidious remark as to the brutes appearance. Advertising these qualities by interested parties has induced farmers to try to engraft them upon stock already near perfection. The experiment has signally failed. Ten years have sufficed to destroy all that had been gained up to that time. The mongrels have been kept in the vain hope of realizing some of the benefits so largely advertised, and now nothing but mongrels are left-a very poor foundation at the best upon which to build a more valuable breed. The new departure in sheep husbandry is tending in the same direction. The Merino has proved itself to be best adapted to our soil and circumstances. Experiments with Leicestershire blood is noted a failure as compared with it. If farmers go headlong into coarse wool, a less number of years will suffice to ruin the noche than was necessary to exterminate the Shorthorn. A. C. G.

good butter cow. It is no relief in the

and steers would be better with better care,

resent emergency, to insist that the cows

CULTIVATION AND MOISTURE.

In the FARMER of July 20th is an article on the benefits of cultivating corn in time of drouth, in which is clearly set forth the generally accepted theory that stirring the soil renders it more porous, and enables it to-day are leggy and raw-boned, with no theory-that one can tap the atmospheric ervoir and draw its moisture into the earth, at any time when rains are insufficient, by merely stirring the soil. But I nuestion whether it is really so.

> Look at the little cracks or fissures in the soil when it is getting dry, through which the air can find its way into even an otherwise compact soil; but the drying-out process continues. In stirring the surface do we not, instead of admitting more air, rather break and cover up, and thus disconnect the air conduits? The newly stirred soil may be in one sense more porous, but it is disconnected porositydead air spaces, it would seem. Is it reasonable that the momentary exposure of the cooler soil by cultivation, condenses and retains from the atmosphere an appreciable mount of moisture, or that the air circulates more freely through the mulch of oosened soil, than it would through the opening cracks and fissures before men-

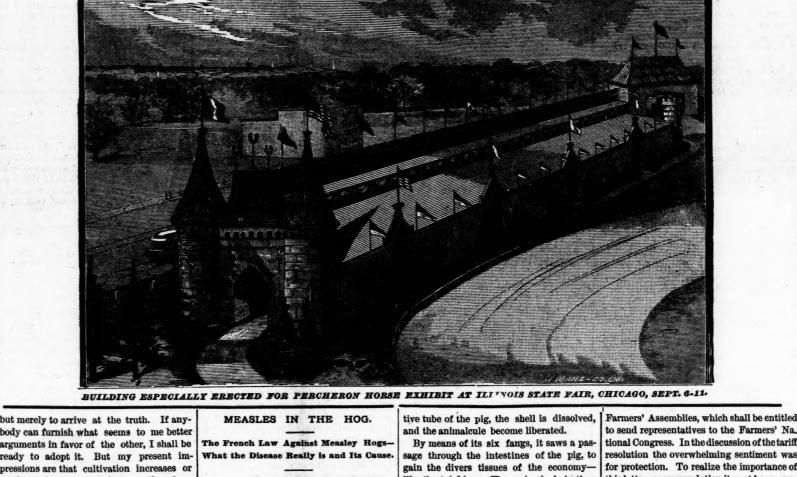
> Another theory, strengthened by my own observations and experiences as to the cause of increased moisture, is that the aeration at the surface is lessened, and the evaporation checked by stirring the soil; by which the moisture already in it and more drawn up by capillary attraction, is longer

retained. Look at a well-worked summer fallow in dry time, when perhaps two inches of the surface exposed to the sun and atmosphere is quite dry, but underneath this, when not so exposed, there is more moisture, apparently drawn up from below. Scrape away the loose, dry but frequently stirred dust in the road in the path of travel. and underneath this, even where the looking after. The Holstein perhaps has a ground is hard and not stirred, mois ture will be found. Dig into an untraveled spot by the roadside, of the same kind of soil, and it will be found dried out and as they will run of this breed, will furnish baked, the moisture having evaporated by the air passages formed in the cracking average cows that could have been got from any neighborhood fifteen years ago, before earth.

Again, notice that the soil is easier kept noist by cultivation in low, flat grounds, but one or two feet above the low water level, which should not be the case if the misture is drawn from the atmosphere But the fact is consistent with the supposition that it is drawn up from below.

It may be that a mulch of straw or other litter covering the ground and allowing the air to circulate through it, may induce the formation of some moisture beneath it by condensation from the atmosphere. But even in this case it seems quite as probable that it comes mainly from the mulch checking the evaporation and retaining the moistaking on flesh rapidly when not giving ture in the soil and what is drawn up from

It is not my purpose to establish a theory,



retains moisture mainly because the circulation of the atmosphere is cut off from the

soil instead of being increased. It may be said that as both theories unite nending frequent stirring of the soil as a preventive of the effects of drouth, the question how is matter of little consequence. But a search into the whys and wherefores-a knowledge of the true operations of nature's laws—is always best. There are occasions when such knowledge would influence the methods and times of PAUL JOHNSTON.

THE PERCHERON HORSE SHOW

The Grandest Display of Draft Horses the World has ever Witnessed.

The above illustration represents the ex terior view of a building 700 feet in length, erected for the exhibition of the American Percheron Horse-Breeders' Association, to is being executed on a broader scale than any draft-horse show that has ever before taken place in the world; and no one who takes any interest whatever in any breed of

a life-time; for certainly no such collection of draft horses has ever yet been seen together as this show will call out, and it will probably be many years before another such a grand exhibition will take place. We are informed that nearly three hun-

fred pure-bred Percherons will be exhibited by about fifty breeders of the United States and Canada; and that a display of several hundred grade Percherons in harness will be made, showing the different purposes for which they have demonstrated their superiority over all other breeds of horses, thus giving the farmers and stock-breeders of the country an opportunity to see in large numbers the kind of horses that meet ready sale at the most remunerative prices. The State Agricultural Society and the Percheron Association are together offering about \$7,-000 in prizes, and a large number of gold, silver, and bronze medals for Percheron

horses. The jury of awards has been appointed by the highest official representatives of agriculture in three great nations, the Minister of Agriculture of France having appointed Marquis de la Motte Rogne, Inspector General of the National Studs; Commissioner Colman having appointed Hon. George B. Loring, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Minister of Agriculture of Canada having appointed Prof. Andrew Smith, Presilent of the College of Veterinary Surgery at Toronto.

Great interest is being taken throughou the world in the Percheron breed. The Governments of nearly every European country are buying pure Percherons to improve their native breeds, especially Russia, Germany, Italy, and Egypt. Large numbers have also een sent to Great Britain, and the South Americans are importing them in considerable numbers. One of the features of this Show will be an exhibit of Percherons bred in the United States, that are to be sent to Japan, and the Japanese Embassy is expected to visit the exhibition and inspect this

stock before its shipment. The Chinese Minister and his suite, also the French Minister to the United States, at Washington, having expressed themselves s desirous of seeing this show, have received invitations, and will probably visit the grounds Wednesday and Thursday as guests of the Percheron Horse-Breeders' As-sociation.

THE Kittatinny blackberry gets its nam from the Kittatinny Mountains of New Jer. sey, near which it was discovered by Mr. Woolverton.

Paris, August 7th, 1889. From our Paris correspon

The French law having recently decreed nog disease to be a disqualification for marketable pork, the subject is now creating a 'spotted sickness," is understood a malady the form of a vesicule filled with fluid in favor of a protective policy. of the cellular tissue of the pig, characterized by the presence in the flesh of numerous vesicules, which are really nothing else than the larva of the tape-worm in manthe cysticercus of the tania soluim, is the same as that of the cellulosæ.

The parasitical disease of measles, form-

erly ranged as a form of leprosy, has been well known in antiquity. Its name, too, comes from the old Gorman measel, a pus-tule, or spot. The disease is presumed to be the cause of the prohibition by the Levitical law, to the Jews not to eat the flesh of the hog, apart from its being the unclean its evolution. animal-in the meaning, that while it divided the hoof, it did not chew the cud. Moses likely remarked measly pork producto absorb and retain moisture from the atmosphere. This, if true, is a very pleasant limited to ever the heat of the he able thing." Eleazer, an aged scribe, when compelled by Antiochus to taste pork, spat it forth, preferring rather "to die gloriously, - than to live stained with such an abomina horses should miss this, the opportunity of | tion." The Egyptians, Moslems and other Eastern nations, were forbidden to use swine flesh. Some allege that the Egyptians did not eat pork, because the pig was ranked as a sacred animal: its snout root ing up the ground having taught man the art of plowing, as the little nautilus is said to have "taught us to sail, to spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale." The only agricultural operation pigs executed in Palestine beyond dispute was when as wild boars, they tore up, or trampled down vineyards. If the Jews did not breed hogs they at least herded them-probably for the

Littre does not consider measly pork as positively unfit for consumption; he merely observes it makes bad soup, and that the flesh is tasteless. However, such diseased meat has always been regarded as a bad alimentary substance and since 1716, very those who sold it. A special corporation was given a charter, empowering its members to examine all affected swine flesh sent to the market. Pig measles-which must not be ssumed as similar to human measles, is not so general a disease now as formerly, thanks to more careful breeding, and also to pigs being reared under superior hygienic conditions. Not more than one per cent of the with the disease.

Modern investigation by Luckart, Van Benden, Baillet, Kuchenmeister, &c., leaves no doubt that the unique cause of measles in pigs, is the immigration into its tissues of the human tape-worm in one of its stages, that of the scolex. Gerlach's experiments point to the fact that this infection takes place when the pig is very young, as it can, when six months old, eat these scolex with impunity. Perhaps this opinion is too ab-

What is the tape-worm which attacks man? It is a "solitary," or tail-bladderworm, of variable length, in general from six to nearly ten feet, composed of a head and numerous joints or segments. These joints represent so many distinct worms, each uniting in itself two sexes, and producing a large number of eggs, or larvæ, destined to separate on arriving at maturity. These eggs are rejected by the system, and tollow the ordinary destination of all night soil. They are disseminated here and there. Davine asserts these eggs have conserved their vitality during fifteen months, in water more or less pure. When by chance one of the eggs finds its way into the diges-

like the trichina. The animalcule in time develops into another stage, and occupies a cyst in the tissue of the now infected hog. self, the posterior part of the body takes which the new worm lives, moves and has its being. This is the pustule, the custicer cus cellulosa, varying in size from a grain its pustule home, the head generally is folded on itself: the worm has four ventricles, and a double row of fangs or gnawers.

If the animalcule can penetrate, ithou having lost its vitality, into the digestiv tube of a human being, it will fasten itself on the sides of the intestines, and there generate segments, or add joint to joint, till it becomes nearly ten feet long. Such is

It has been concluded that the disease can be transmitted, because it has been dismeasly pigs, especially with the female. Is are reported as unusually promising. the malady contagious? This is impossible, as a study of the evolution of the larva shows; but it can attack several animals at once, due to each one of them swallowing the egg under like conditions. The symptoms of the disease will vary with the num ber of the parasites which have invaded the organs of the animal. Often the pig will be infected while presenting the appearance of good health, and may even put up fat. It usual yields. is only when some important organ is attoms, too, may vary; often the animal is depressed and lazy; the skin thickish, the hair falls off easily; the voice is hoarse; there is a cough; the breath is fetid; respiration rapid, and the nostril runnings pale.

If the disease be seated in the brain, ver tigo will result; if it be long standing, the hog will be lean, with diarrhea, &c. The tissue of the tongue is most affected with the pustules; it is by examining the tongue and mouth to discover the "spots" of eysticersevere penalities have been decreed against | cua, that the malady can be recognized in the living animal; inside the eyelids is also a favorite place for them to lodge. This test is not infallible. When slaughtered recognition is easy. There is no cure for measles, for no mendicament exists capable to dislodge these embryo worms from their cysts, or vesicules, dessiminated throughout the body. It would even be useless to attempt a remedy, as measly pork is excluded total of hogs reared in France are tainted from the market, even should the anima be fat. Cooking cannot always destroy the animalculi. Pork pies and sausages should be generally viewed with suspicion. The best use a measly hog can be turned to, is into soap or manure.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

St. Paul, Minn., last week, and among other business transacted was the adoption of resolution recommending an appropriation of \$3,000,000 by the government to be used in stamping out contagious diseases among domestic animals. The Secretary of State was requested to instruct Ministers to Germany and France to use all proper means to prevent restrictions upon American farm products properly inspected and shipped. A resolution adopted recommends the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867 and the maintenance of the tariff on rice and sugar State Legislatures were earnestly requeste to prevent dealing in futures. The oleomar

garine law was approved. A final resolution provides for the incor

to send representatives to the Farmers' Na. tional Congress. In the discussion of the tariff resolution the overwhelming sentiment was for protection. To realize the importance of this latter recommendation it must be remembered that free trade papers invariably assert that the farmers of the northwest are nearly In the course of forty days, according to Van Benden, the larva rapidly developes itis a convention made up of representative | that the farmers of the northwest are nearly equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the fence viewers within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and farmers, and they were nearly unanimous in

Agriculture and to make the officer filling it of millet to a small pea, following age. In a member of the President's Cabinet. Another urges the extension of the signal service to all places reached by telegraph. Congress was also requested to regulate inter-State commerce in such manner as to rotect the productive industries of the country. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Congress the first Tuesday before the Fat Stock Show of 1887.

THE CORN CROP.

Reports from the corn belt up to the close covered in a young litter. But this is not the of last week indicate an improvement in the same as heredity. A sow afflicted with outlook for the crop in Ohio, and parts of built up or repaired by any complainant as measles, can communicate that disease to Indiana and Minnesota, in which States provided in the preceding section, shall be Illinois State Fair, Sept. 6 to 11. The build—
The Jews abhorred the flesh of swine, and ing itself is one of the best evidences that alluded to it as being only the meat for the fectus, and hence infect the offspring.

The Jews abhorred the flesh of swine, and indeed to it as being only the meat for the fectus, and hence infect the offspring.

> In Carver, Meeker, Ramsey, St. Louis, Sherburne, and Wadena counties of Minnesota an average yield is indicated. The remaining counties reporting this week promise 50 to 80 per cent of an average.

> In Nebraska Hamilton county promises a full yield; Buffalo, Harlan and Webster counties a fair yield, and Douglass, Gage, Otoe and Richardson less than one-half the

In Kansas Ellis county promises a full tacked—the lungs, liver or heart, that the average crop, while Cherokee, Butler and general health becomes affected. The symp- Lyons counties promise from 40 to 50 per cent of an average.

In Wisconsin none of the counties heard from this week give the promise of an average yield. In Ozaukee county the average falls to 30 per cent. In Vernon and Kenosha counties the average is 85 per cent, while Dunn, Lafayette and Sauk counties give the promise of less than half the usual yield.

In Illinois a general improvement of five to ten per cent is noted, but the general average for the state remains low. In Dupage, Green, Henry, Madison, Stephenson and Whiteside counties the average ranges from 40 to 50 per cent. In Bond, Cass, Coles, Crawford, Christian, Fulton, Kanka kee, Lake, Macoupin, Pulaski, Shelby, Stark and Wabash counties the average ranges from 60 to 90 per cent. In Washington county the yield will be less than 20 per cent of an average.

In Iowa the general average is low for all

the counties, running from 40 to 90 per cent. In Ringold and Wayne counties the average is 40 per cent. In Fayette, Jasper, Iowa, Crawford, Mitchell and Winnesheik counties the average is 50 to 70 per cent. In Cedar, Davis and Linn counties the average | State, those who are mentally incompetent, is 80 to 90 per cent.

The average in Missouri ranges from 30 to 65 per cent. The average for the entire State does not promise one-half of an average yield.

In Michigan, Barry and Saginaw Counties are the only ones promising a full yield. The reports from the various counties run from 45@85 per cent of an average.

Looking over the reports it will be seen that the States growing the largest amounts of corn are the ones giving the lowest estimates, with the exception of Ohio and In. diana. With light crops in Illinois, Iowa Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Nebraska, the corn crop of 1886 is likely to prove a deficient one in quantity with favorable weather from now until maturity. An early frost would prove disastrous.

MR. A. L. RICHARDSON, of Parma, Jack son County, writes that he has disposed of per acre, and the grain is grading well. poration of the Farmers' Congress and re- all his Velvet Chaff wheat. He can yet Minnesota's yield is now put at from eight ests the farmers of each State to organize furnish the other varieties he advertises.

PARTITION FENCES.

Rights and Liabilities of Adjoining

MIDLAND CITY, Aug. 21, 1886.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIB:—Can you inform me through your valuable paper, if I build my share of line fence between my farm and one ad-joining, and turn my stock in, and they get upon my neighbor's land because he has no fence, or not a lawful fence, am I liable for damage? I desire and am obliged to use the land for pasture. He refuses to build his fence and threatens prosecution if my stock enters his premises. What is course have I?

Subscriber.

The statute especially declares that damages are not recoverable for trespass on lands not enclosed by lawful fences. Section 817 Compiled Laws says:

No person shall be entitled to recover any sum of money in any action at law, for any damage done upon lands by any beast or beasts, unless the partition fences by which such lands are wholly or in part enclosed, and belonging to such person, or by him to be kept in repair, shall be of the same height and description as is required by the provisions of Section I, Chapter 18, of the Revised Statutes of 1846, being section 605 of the Compiled Laws. of the Compiled Laws.

Your recourse is to notify the fence viewers in your town of the neglect or refusal of the party to keep up his portion of the partition fence, and they can take action to compel him to either build such fence or pay for having it built. Upon this point the statute is very clear. Upon the subject of fences and fence viewers, it says in Chapter XXI, Compiled Laws:

SECTION 1. All fences four and a half rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges, or other things which shall be considered afficient fence

Section 2. The respective occupants of Resolutions were also adopted asking congress to create the office of Secretary of their own and the next adjoining enclosures, in equal shares, so long as both parties tinue to improve the same.

SECTION 3. In case any party shall neglect to repair or rebuild any partition fence, which of right he ought to maintain, the aggrieved party may complain to two or more fence viewers of the township, who after due notice to each party, shall pro-ceed to examine the same; and if they shall determine that the fence is insufficient, determine that the fence is insufficient, they shall signify the same in writing to the delinquent occupant of the land, and direct him to repair or rebuild the same within such time as they shall judge reasonable; and if such fence shall not be repaired or rebuilt accordingty, it shall be lawful for the complainant to repair or rebuild the

SECTION 4. When any deficient fence, paring or building up, together with their fees, shall be ascertained by a certificate under their hands, the complainant shall have a right to demand either of the oc-cupant or owner of the land where the fence vas deficient, double the sum so ascertained: and in case of neglect or refusal to pay the sum so due, for one month after demand thereof made, the complainant may recover the same, with interest, at one per cent. a month, in an action for money paid, lai

out and expended.

Section 5. When any controversy shall arise about the rights of the respective oc-cupants, in partition fences, or their ob-ligation to maintain the same, either party may apply to two or more fence viewers of the township where the lands lie, who, after due notice to each party, may in writ-ing assign to each thereof, and direct the time within which each party shall erect or repair his share of the fence in the manne betore provided; which assignment, some recorded in the township clerk's office, shall be binding upon the parties, and upon all the succeeding occupants of the lands; and they shall be obliged always thereafter to maintain their respective portions of said fence.

SECTION 6. In case any party shall refuse or neglect to erect and maintain the part of any fence assigned to him by the fence viewers, the same may be erected and naintained by the aggrieved party, in the manner before provided; and he shall be entitled to double to value thereof, ascertained in the manner aforesaid, and to be overed in like manner.

Poll Tax.

A correspondent inquires as to how old a person must be before he is exempt from a poll tax. The tax is collected from all persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-one years, except in the cases of "pensioners of the United States, persons exempted by the military laws of the and paupers," who are exempted.

It is a noteworthy fact that since the exclusion of American hog products, cases of trichinosis have not decreased in Germany. Recently the meat of twenty hogs slaughtered for account of a sausage butcher was microscopically examined by experts in the 'central yards" at Berlin. The meat of fourteen of the hogs was condemned. All was full of trichinæ. The anthorities congratulate themselves upon the vigilance of the public meat inspectors, though the conumers become more convinced every day of the fallacy of the theories which led to the exclusion of American hog products from the German markets.

A LATE report from Dakota says that wheat is averaging from 12 to 18 bushels to 24 bushels per acre, running very irregular.

Hamline, Minn. (StateFair).	Ang 80 to Sen
Lincoln, Ill. (I. T. H. B.)	Aug. 80 to Set
Columbus O	Aug. 80 to Set
Rockford, Ill	Aug. 81 to Ser
Quincy, Mich	Sept. 1
Pittsburg, Pa	Sept. 8
Des Moines, Is	Sept. 5 to
Chicago, Ill	Sept. 6 to
Toledo, O	Sept. 6 to
Omehe Nob	Nent 6 to
Kalamazoo, Mich., (Mich. T.	H. B. A.) Sept. 71
Delviders, III	
Kalamazoo, Mich	Sept. 13 to
Fort Wayne, Ind	Sept. 18 to
Detroit, Mich	Sept. 18 to
Kansas City, Mo	Bept. 18 to
Woodstock, Ill	Sept. 14 to
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Sept. 14 to
Cleveland, O	Sept. 14 to
Mystic Park	Sept. 14 to
Washington, Pa	Sept. 14 to
Benton Harbor, Mich	Sept. 15 to
Grand Rapids, Mich	Sept. 20 to
South Bend, Ind	Sept. 20 to
Reading, Pa	Sept. 21 to
Lebanon, O	Sort 91 to
Libertyville, Ill	Sort 91 to
Oregon, Ill	Sont 97 to
Dayton, O	Sont 97 to Oo
Indianapolis, Ind	Sept 97 to Oc
Waukegan, Ill	Sept 97 to Oc
St. Louis, Mo	Oct 4 t
Hillsdale, Mich	Oct. 51
Dowagiac, Mich	Oct. 5 t
Greenfield, O	Oct. 18 to
Centreville, Mich	Sept. 28 to Oc
Bloomshurch Pa	Oct 18 to

FRENCH IDEAS ON HORSE BREEDING

From our Paris Correspondent.

The breeders of Percherons are urged, that while securing good mares-and the best stallions as a matter of course, not to overlook the equally essential point of having abundance of food, and of a good quality, all the year round. In meadows where a medium sized animal will prosper, a larger built one will not succeed. The want of appropriate food will affect the gestation of the mare, and later, the foal will not have an adequate supply of milk to secure the basis of its desired stature and marketable bulk. The advocates of pure Percherons urge the rejection of all English, as well as Arab blood-excellent for saddle horses, but unsuitable for animals destined for omnibuses. spring vans, or cavalry. Practice selection among the best type of Percherons, to keep up the excellency of that race, but do not cross it with foreign blood. If you want vigor and vivacity, rely on oats.

Attention is also being given to rear horses free from curbs, those hard tumors on the articulations, hocks, the knees, etc. If these excrescences be due to an accident, a fall, or over exercise, the matter is of secondary importance; if otherwise they indicate a lymphatic and feeble constitution, and the mare so affected, should be avoided. So ought too large or too small, or malformed hoofs. While on this subject French breeders seem to ignore the importance of rearing for themselves good breeding mares. When they have an attractive filly they are certain to part with it if offered a tempting price. By attending to this point the farmer can impart fixity of qualities to the offspring. Replace a good mare always by one of her own good daughters.

A breeding mare should not necessarily be fat, neither ought she to be in bad condition. If covered when in the latter state, the gestation stage will certainly be affected. It is not so much the quantity of food that reprudent also, particularly in the case of gory should be avoided; as it is now estabits exceptional coldness might affect mares in foal. It is necessary to bear in mind that there are good and bad meadows, and what may suit cows, may not mares. Bad grass tends to develop unvigorous and lympathic foals. As some animals eat with more avidity than others, it is prudent the first time a mare is put out on grass, to do so only after her morning feed; then bring her in at eventide, continuing this plan for two or three days before completely leaving her in full field liberty. Even with those that have to be house fed, the racks ought not to be laden with green soiling, which induces forced or ravenous feeding; the mare then gets into flesh, or acquires corpulence, at the expense of vigor and vivacity, developing coarse hair on the legs, mane, and tail, thus imparting a common look. A diet plentiful and healthy, but not excessive, modifies the size, the form, and the temperament of all ani-

Wheat Bran for Horses. The value of wheat bran is, we think, sadly underestimated, and that it may be fed with profit to our work and driving horses there can be no doubt. Whatever may be the results of chemical analysis, against that is the fact that in practice its value is clearly demonstrated to be greater than any scientific tests determine. Whether this comes from its effects upon the more solid food elements, by lightening the mass and so increasing its digestibility, or by its own properties, stimulating a more healthy action, the ripen on the stalk. The method of matur fact is patent to all who use it that, fed in ection with corn or cornmeal, its effects are very soon noticed in the appearance of the animal. Horses, like men, desire a variety of grains, and the system tires of a steady diet of corn and oats. More than stalk, if full weight of corn is to be gotten. this, there is, with the continued feeding of any one kind of grain, a gradually increasing waste of food supply. In the natural craving for a change, there comes a time green, when fully ripe, 1211/4 lbs. In 1884 I | field where there is a good firm sod; the trees when the full amount is not digested, and cut three lots of four rows, each 28 rods may be scrubby but they are used to the sun. the animal is soon pronounced out of condition. The trouble is with the system of feeding; the prime object should be to convert every ounce of hay and grain possible into cut Sept. 13. It ripened rapidly and the are after, going a foot deep; gently pry and bone, muscle and flesh, and in proportion as kernels were dry throughout, save at the end loosen it from the subsoil and swing the we reach that condition, we shall find the where milky juice was yet seen. The leaves, whole mass of roots and earth upon a wagon. true economy of breeding. Any agent, whether valuable in itself or not, that will aid in the assimilation of the heavier grains, and render a large portion digestible, becomes valuable as food. For this reason, if for no other, wheat bran has claims upon our attention. A practical test will soon determine its true place and value, which we be lieve to be far greater than usually accorded. -Rural World.

### Horse Gossip.

ARA, the filly by Hamblet by Ray Warner, of Coldwater, won the three old trotting stakes at Streater, !ll., August 17, in 2:40 and 2:86%.

asation at the Detroit meeting, appears to have lost his speed. Gossip Jr. appears able o get away with him quite handily now.

on the 19th inst., the contestants were Harry Wilkes, Phyllis and Clemmie G. Harry wo in straight heats; time, 2:18%, 2:19, 2:20.

ed by the Dwyer Brothers, has gone wrong in her forward feet, and been permanently r tired from the track. She will be used as a brood mare, and bred to Hindoo.

MISS WOODFORD, the great race mare own

AT ALBANY on Thursday last, Gossip Jr. won the free-for-all pace against Jewett, Westmont, Little Mac and Dan D. Jewett took the first two heats in 2:14%, 2:14; then Gossip Jr. took the next three straight in 2:1634, 2:1714 and 2:20. Little Mac was secon in the third heat and got third money.

MR. WM. McVITTIE, of Detroit, has purhased of Mr. Charles F. Moore, of St. Clair, the four-year-old Clyde stallion referred to it the FARMER recently, and four young mares He intends breeding them. The stallion is a dark brown, black points weighing about 1,\_ 400 pounds, a clean limbed, well shaped ani nal, and very muscular.

BELLE F., a daughter of Masterlode, in making a great record for herself this season she is winning her races apparently with omething to spare. At Utica she won in the 2:21 class with such good horses as Charlie Hilton, Judge Davis and Nobby in the field She won the two first and the last heats in five heat race, making the last one in 2:21%.

INSPECTOR B., one of the Dwyer Brothers their wonderful two-year-old, has been with drawn from the turf for the season. Many The Brooklyn stable has won nearly \$150,00 during the present season, which is \$87,000 more than their total winnings for 1884, and \$63,000 more than their 1885 winnings. Miss Woodford's total earnings amount to \$109,480, by far the greatest amount ever won by any horse on the American turf.

MR. VALENTINE SHANK, of Litchfield, Ohio has bought of Dewey & Stewart, of Owosse five yearling fillies as follows: Tinney B., by Louis Napoleon, dam by Almont; Bell Frank Lilly Bowers, by Louis Napoleon, dam by Jo Gavin: Sister Queen, by Bonnie Wilkes, dam by Louis Napoleon; Miss Willard, by Jo Gavin lam by O. B. Gould. Price \$1,300 for the five Also, of L. Daily, St. Louis, the four-year-old bay mare Lady May, by Louis R., son of Louis Napoleon. Price, \$450. Also, of Mr. Shank. St. Louis, a half interest in the two-year-old stallion Truman, by Jo Gavin, dam Louis Napoleon. Price, \$400. All purchased for de



Saving Corn Fodder.

Bulletin No. 22 of the Missouri Agricultuquires attention, as the assurance that it be ral . College contains observations by suitable. Abundance of inferior fodder

Prof. J. W. Sanborn upon some matters

presents no great advantages. It would be

concerning the corn and wheat crops. The concerning the corn and wheat crops. The brood mares, to see the water supplied to this time of year are those relating to the them is good. Ponds of the cess-pool cate- saving and feeding of corn fodder, and the time for harvesting corn. We make the follished, water is the principal vehicle by lowing brief extracts; In Bulletin No. 11, I which disease germs gain admission into the gave the result of experiment work in feed animal economy. Flowing or river water is ling corn fodder harvested while the corn was preferable, and when this is wanting, the passing out of the dough state. A few farmnext best is that from wells; only when the ers have made a trial of the system stated in latter is drawn expose it for a short time to the Bulletin alluded to. While I learn that the air, and stir it up to let enter what it is an increased number will test the system long, of a greenish hue in the body, with a deficient in—air. In summer, well water this fall, yet the great bulk of our 8,000,000 brown head. The body tapers from the head to little purpose, corn growers adhering to the notion that they can not afford the expense of its right use. After years of some what exact work, I feel that I am fully justic fied in saying authoritatively that our corn fodder can thus be secured at much profit. the following rotation: Corn, oats, clover, timothy. Thus we have just one-half of our land in straw and corn fodder crops. Dur. ing the rough winter 1885-6 our stock made a gain on these foods; that is, hav and stover and corn fodder without grain-the corn fodder and straw being all fed out. As the stock of the State fed on hav without these poorer foods, straw and corn fodder, lose weight without grain feeding, the success of our system of using our corn fodder will perhaps be better appreciated than by the statement of exact trials made by me and which are positive on the point. A good acre of corn fodder will keep tenfold the stock now averaged to be fed upon it. This fodder can be saved and put into stacks, as related in Bulletin 11, for \$2 per acre. Every acre saved of good corn fodder will add a steer to the number now kept. I have again thus briefly generalized, because of the immense sum now involved and the great possi-

bilities in our wasted corn fodder. Trials with flint corn have always given me as much corn when it is put into shocks at the glazing period as when allowed to ing of the dent corns, as Dr. Sturtevant has asserted, seems to be different from the ripening off of the flints. My experience eems to show that the dent must be well dried to the center before cutting up of the In 1883 a brief trial gave for 100 hills in the milk stage 83 lbs. corn; when beginning to harden, 123 lbs.-stalks and leaves yet were turning some. The third lot was allowed to ripen on the stalk.

weight of stalk, 559 lbs.; in lot No. 2, weight weight of stalk, 830 lbs.

Cut four long rows when corn was drying out, but yet in dough state—to-wit: Sept. 5. easy to move evergreens in spring or fall. I with the addition of a little meal will fatte Sept. 14th cut four rows, out of dough state have carried young larches (tamaracks) in them rapidly. The potato parings are much

All were husked Sept. 29. Lot 1 gave 907 lbs. corn; lot 2, 1070 lbs. and lot 3, 1086 lbs.

sorn. I am satisfied that dent corn cannot the moisture dried off might as well have be cut quite as early in the apparent stage of been in the fire. All evergreens should be maturity as flint corn. It is a little more mulched; one of my little fir balsams doubled difficult to determine this period with the dent corn than with the flint, as the latter gives a ready index in its glazing. To the best of my judgment, dent corn should not N. Y. Tribune. be cut until the kernel is fully out of the dough state and crushes dry. This will be at a period when the leaves are dryer than I would prefer to cut them for feed, yet early enough to furnish a palatable food if carried soon to the stack. Last year our corn was all housed away in bins four feet in width, and corn fodder all in stack by October 20th.

#### Thick and Thin Seeding.

Many experiments have been made to tes the result of thick and thin seeding, by individuals and by experiment stations, in which results have not been of the most satisfactory nature. Some experiments that were tried at the Ohio Station have given about as distinct results as any. Plots consisting of one-sixeenth of an acre were sowed to wheat, in which the quantity of seed varied from two to nine pecks per acre. In earliness of crop thick seeding seemed to possess an advantage, but for plumpness and size of berry, thin seeding appeared to be preferable. In the latter case (thin seeding) there was less winter killing. The following table gives the amount of crop from the different amounts of seed:

Two pecks of seed gave 25.9 bushels per Three pecks of seed gave 36.1 bushels per Four pecks of seed gave 30.1 bushels per

Five pecks of seed gave 37.9 bushels per

ere. Eight pecks of seed gave 25.6 bushels per Nine pecks of seed gave 33.9 bushels per The difference in the weight of grain per

pushel was an increase from thin to thick seeding, according to the following: Two pecks of seed an acre gave 57.5 lbs

Three pecks of seed an acre gave 59.0 lbs. Four pecks of seed an acre gave 59.5 lbs

Five pecks of seed an acre gave 58.5 lbs.

Seven pecks of seed an acre gave 60.0 lbs bushel. Eight pecks of seed an acre gave 62.5 lbs Nine pecks of seed an acre gave 62.5 lbs.

A slight difference in soil would be sufficient to occasion a slight variation from a regular increase. Two years' trial in the same line gave very nearly the same results as those indicated above. Prof. Lazenby, the director of the station, arrived at con-

clusions which may be epitomized as follows:

"Wheat may be sown too thick as well as too thin for the best results; the richer the soil and the more perfect the seed-bed the less the amount of seed required. There is more danger of sowing too much than too little, and no rule as to quan-tity can be given for different regions. The right quantity may vary with soil and exposure; the size of the kernels, capacity of the variety for tillering and injury from insects; and if all the conditions were at their hast, these peeks to the acre would be ample. The increase above this quantity requires throwledge and indement on the part of knowledge and judgment on the part of the farmer as to the quantity of seed and its variety, to these various accidents and in-

## A New Wheat Pest.

We note considerable complaint from different parts of the Union concerning a worm wheat-fields. It is described as one inch feet. It is said that the worms do not attack crawl up the stalk, strip off the head, and feed on the headless stalk, evidently enjoying the soft green straw.

Professor Lintner, entomologist of New Our 106 acres, exclusive of pasture and York, who has given some time and study to woods, are devoted to general farming in the investigation of this insect and its habits, is of the opinion that the pest is quite new, as nothing like it has come under his observation in the past. He is inclined to believe that it is related to the saw-fly, species of which have committed serious depredations on small fruits. Professor Lintner closely observed the habits of the worms, and found that they had three pairs of long legs, and eight pairs of conspicuou prolegs. The head is large, round, and flattened, white in front, black on the sides and brown above. The entire length of the worm is an inch and a tenth, and the color of its body closely resembles that of a stalk of grass, which the worms were feeding up on. If disturbed they draw the head inward elevate the terminal ends or emit a liquid after the manner of many of the saw fly

## Success with Wild Evergreens.

If all pines, hemlocks, etc., transplanted from the woods and lost were in one pile it and machines, says that the "boy of to-day would be a big one. Little evergreens, many of them doubtless set out by children who should have been encouraged by success, are common everywhere, but with rare exceptions dead or dying. In my younger days I was convinced by my failures that it was practically impossible to make them live. Later I learned that nothing is easier if once you know how. The average doorvard planter wants a tree with a pretty top and which pulls up easy; the roots and their treatment are of less moment in his mistaken estimation. Go to some pasture or long. The first lot was cut Sept. 6, while and with a good root the top will soon grow milky juice was found in the kernels, tip anew. Cut with a sharp pick a circle two kernels glazing a little. The second lot was or three feet diameter around the tree you crowding others close beside it, and covering any naked roots with fresh sods, until In lot No. 1, weight of corn, 5641/6 lbs.. | you have a load which may be hauled for miles, or left on the wagon over night withof corn, 676 1-5 lbs., weight of stalk, 660 out danger. Have the holes dug and lbs.; in lot No. 3, weight of corn, 796% lbs., everything ready before unloading; put each tree in place and finish planting it before is poor food for anything. If cooked they disturbing the others, and you will find it make very fair summer food for pigs, and

and leaves drying. Four rows left to ripen. | my hand four miles with roots fully exposed which grew finely, and the fir balsant somewhat the same way, but pine roots with the length of its leading shoot in honor of the old log I rolled close to its trunk, but res inous sawdust does not spell mulch. Chip dirt is best, but old hay or straw will do .-

## Proper Digestion of Food.

Prof. E. W. Stewart, in the Country Gentleman, in answer to queries concerning the worth of various grains and grasses as cattle foods, says:

I will here endeavor to explain what is food. The fact that the cow eats the food with a good appetite does not prove that it is well digested. If the food is well digested and assimilated, the droppings will prove it. When food is poorly digested, such as meal, it can often be detected in the droppings with the naked eye; showing a tinge of its color. And when this is the case, it may safely be concluded that an important percentage is wasted, and not only that the food is wasted, but that the health of the cow must suffer when her digestive organs operateso defectively upon food. In such a case, the microscope will show the droppings to be more or less permeated all through with this undigested food.

A magnifying glass often becomes neces sary to determine the real condition of the droppings, and the probable proportion of undigested food. And when food is found to pass undigested, the cause should be sought, and a remedy applied.

When ground grain is fed alone mixed with considerable water, the cow swallows it without any proper mastication and mixing with saliva, and not being raised and remasticated, it is thus not prepared by the digester in saliva, and the masceration fluid of, the rumen for easy digestion in the true or fourth stomach, and thus a considerable proportion passes undigested into the droppings. If fed dry, it is mixed with saliva mough to enable the cow to swallow it, and it is benefited to this extent over fine, sloppy food, but it is not, in this case, raised and remasticated, and is often found in part to pass through the stomachs undigested, and thus to enrich the manure instead of the blood of the cow.

The only remedy for this is to mix this round food with about twice its bulk of cut hay, moistened so as to cause the meal to stick to it, so that the meal and hay must be eaten together, go to the rumen, be raised and remasticated, when the cut hay and meal will pass through the stomachs and be digested together. This secures more perfect digestion, because the food is presented to the digesting fluid in a porous condition, and the gastric juice can operate on every part of the mass at once. Another cause of undigested food may be

over-feeding-crowding more food into a cow than her digestive organs can operate on-thus forcing it through the system undigested. Feeders should not be in a hurry to reach

the maximum development of a cow; the greater their hurry the less their speed. No more food should be given than is well digested, and the feed may be gradually increased as fast as the digestive power is increased. If complete digestion regulates the increase of food, the feeding standard will be perfect and the result of such fooding will be the greatest possible development of butter capacity.

## A New Boom.

Farmers should look out for a new boom started to bring into notice an old breed of cattle; very good but as old as the old-fashioned Devons. The new favorites are the Sussex cattle, a breed as like the North as old as this excellent breed. They are red in color like the Devon, and make, like them, the very best work oxen. For beef the blade or the head of the wheat, but they are unsurpassed in quality and approach very nearly the so-called beef breeds in size and weight. There is no objection whatever to the cattle, but there is a serious one to the attempt to call them "a new one to the attempt to call them "a new beale says in the Country Gentleman: The breed being introduced from England to system of breeding adopted in England rival the Shorthorns," and to put them off on farmers and other unwary persons under a false pretense, and at extortionate price. If these Sussex breeds could be made popular there would be a sudden disappearance of the Devons and a remarkable prolificacy of Crossing very largely remedies this, for it is the new favorites, as from the strong resemblance the Devons would be apt to turn to Sussex. - N. Y. Times.

## Agricultural Items.

THE time to pull beans is when about half the pods are yellow, though they may h pulled earlier if there is danger of frost.

W. K. VANDERBILT has an estate of about 1,500 acres near Oakdale, Long Island. where he keeps a herd of between 35 and 40 Jerseys Southdowns and fancy chickens constitut the other stock kept.

PROF. ROBERTS, speaking of the great efficiency of modern labor-saving implement with his sulky-plow and self-binder, can rob the soil of more plant food in a year than his grandfather could in all his lifetime."

Some of the farmers in the Northwest hav been wondering why hay could not be cut and cured in the shock like wheat and oats, and it is said that some of them have been experimenting in this direction with success. They have been cutting hay with the reaper and binder, throwing the sheaves into shocks to

We have a duty of 45 cents a bushel, or at present prices in New York, 32 cents ad valor. em, on potatoes brought into this country, yet this does not prevent the importation of an average of about \$4,000,000 worth every year. England, Germany, Bermuda and Nova Scotia are sending potatoes into this country every day, and at the same time our farmer cannot get a remunerative price for this prod uct. The Rural New Yorker ascribes this to the cost of internal transportation.

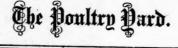
THE American Cultivator says: "Small unripe potatoes and potato parings are often a uisance to the housewife. They are often given to the cows, but are poor feed for milk. In fact, a raw potato, and especially if unripe,

nore of the nutriment of the potato in and ear the skin than in the centre

blasted tops are any indication that the potatoes will rot, and we believe they are, the early potatoes in many localities this year will be affected by the rot. We have noticed that the blast first strikes the tops of those fields that have failed to make a good growth, and then extends to those fields that are more vigprous; and we have also noticed that it apears on those fields that are the earliest, and the blast appears to be more likely to affect the crop after a drouth has been broken by

THE Western Rural says: "Sheep ough not to be kept together in larger numbers meant by observing the proper digestion of than a hundred; and a still smaller number would be better; and not even the Merinowhich can be kept in larger flocks than the mutton breeds can-is an exception to this rule. For obvious reasons, in making the division sheep of the same size and strength should be put together. Breeding ewe should be kept together, wethers should be kept separate, and weaned lambs by themselves. Old and feeble had better not be kept at all. It is not profitable to attempt to carry such sheep through the winter. But if for any reason such sheep are kept, place them by themselves."

THE Vermont Watchman says that galvanized barb wire, worth five cents a pound, (75 cents will buy 220 feet), is allowed by all cientists to be a very good conductor of electricity. Double the wire and twist into a cable which will make it four-ply, or four strands. Put one end in the well, cistern or moist earth, and carry the other up over your build ings and along the gables, passing over the chimney or highest points of the building Fasten to the wood-work with common fen staples. The electricity will not leave as good a conductor as galvanized wire to follow dry umber. Thus you have the best lightning rod that can be made for less than \$1, a



Poultry as Pest Destrovers.

Some time ago we mentioned that poultry were being used to protect the vines in France from the phylloxera, but now it appears that in California turkeys are found seful in vineyards there. The Fresno (Cal.) Republican says: Our vine-growers are on the lookout for turkeys. A market for 2,000 or 3,000 young turkeys could be found at the leading vineyards. They want them to range in the vineyards and catch the slugs that are now attacking the vines. They found the turkey an excellent hand at the business. They would hire men and set them to work, but a sufficient force is not obtainable when needed. But the turkey does the work nearly as well as men, and while catching the worms is earning his own food. Then, too, after the worm catching is over, he will sell for as much or more than he cost in the first place, and, therefore, he is a more valuable employe than a man would be."

THE Poultry World says hens should not be set later than June 15th if one wishes to have well grown and fine birds for the early fall market, which is the most profitable

THE simplest and most effective way, and indeed, the most economical, to preserve eggs without imparting to them any foreign flavor, or rendering them unfit for cooking, the Ploughman says, is to use the paten stopper glass jar, with vulcanized India rubber joints to make it perfectly tight, like the jars for preserving fruit. As soon as the eggs are collected, put the jars into hot water, and when thoroughly warm, so as to rarefy the air, put the eggs in the jar, the pointed ends upward, and pack them with Devon as two peas are like each other, and paper or something to prevent them from out of the water. If the work is skillfully done and the jar is tight, the eggs will keep for many months and be as fit for the break fast table as the day they were laid.

> On the subject of crossing fowls, Stephen that is, among those who go in for keeping show fowls-is to place first those qualities that are of the lesser importance and hence it is that we find a deterioration in profitable qualities among so many of our varieties found that first crosses between suitable breeds at once gives us hardier and more prolific birds than were either of the parents. This crossing, strange to say, is only beneficial between two pure breeds when it is the first cross, and if persisted in afterward soon results in injury to the whole stock. A purebred cock introduced into a lot of mongrels will improve them, but a bird so introduced that is himself a cross will not have nearly so much influence. This fact needs to be repeated continually, for farmers and others eem very slow to realize it. The thing is. however, self-evident to all who have in any way tested the question, and it is this fact which accounts for the poor, miserable specinens that we see in so many farm yards.

Mr. T. S. HAWLEY gives this as a remedy for chicken cholera: "Keep the houses and yards clean; feed wholesome food: plenty of fresh water; sprinkle the houses and yards once or twice each month with crude carbolic acid, one ounce to one gallon of water. At the first indication of choler (drooping fowls and loose discharges) feed parched corn at night-this is good at any time. With the best of care, where a large number of fowls are kept, we are liable to encounter single cases of spontaneous cholera, and I have used the following recipe with perfect success: Dry bread soaked in milk until soft, add one teaspoonful Cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful ground oyster shells aud one-half teaspoonful powdered sulphur, thoroughly mixed, and given at the rate o two teaspoonfuls every hour for a day, with plenty of fresh water." And for roup, he says: "Dip the head of the fowl, comb down, in strong salt water, holding a short time, and repeat occasionally. The effect is to cut loose the mucus and allow it to pass off. This has never failed with me.

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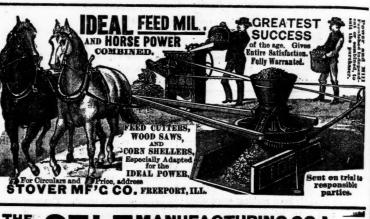
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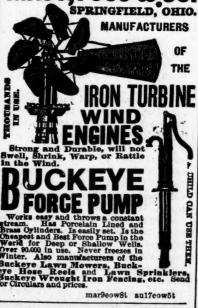
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August 31, 1

MICHIGAN STATE HORTICU

TURAL SOCIETY.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 28, 1886 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-The Michigan State Hor sultural Society has in preparation, (to pear in the forthcoming volume of its tr

igan, in which it is the purpose to give authentic account of the rise and progr of Tree, Plant and Fruit Culture in State, together with the present condition these interests, and their future prospects It is also the purpose to devote a la space to each county, separately consider giving as full an account as practicable the origin, rise and present condition these interests in each, with their ada

sactions,) a History of Horticulture in Mi

tion to such pursuits, as indicated by le tion, soils and climate. We, therefore, strongly urge that any all persons possessed of information of character, or of the facilities for collecit, will lend their efforts to the work of plying the needful information by respondent ing to the subjoined inquiries, and forw ing the same to the undersigned, at an e

1. When, where and by whom was first settlement made in your county?

2. Was it made for agricultural, lum ing or other purposes?

3. When, where, for what purpose, by whom were the first fruit trees plan

Have any fruit plantations been in your county for commercial purposes, if so, by whom? or so, by whom r
5. Have fruit plantations generally pr
successful, and what is their present co Where are the fruits usually mark

and how transported?
7. Have any nurseries been establish your county, when, and by whom, and they still in existence? 8. If discontinued, why? 9. Give a full account of any old fre other trees, planted prior to the settle of the county, by French traders, India

others.

10. Are there any notable plantation preserved groves of trees, for cemet parks, or other ornamental purposes, we have a constant of the constant of ic or private? 11. Mention, generally, any notable

teresting circumstances, within your k edge, pertaining to the horticultural h of the State, or any section of the the State, or any section of the same We appeal to all to lend effective a We appeal to all to lend effective at this object; and, in so doing, to asputting the earlier history of their ow iton into authentic and permanent for Any and all persons supplying information in aid to this object will be entitled ceive a copy of the volume containing proposed History, when published.

Address all communications to Lyon, President, South Haven, Van Co., Michigan, as early at Oct. 1st.

Please allow me to appeal, throug

columns, to any and all your reade may be in possession of valuable or inte facts, especially pertaining to the ear tlement of Michigan, the planting of orchards, the establishment of nurse in fact, to any events of a horti nature, of interest to our people, to nicate them, either through your co or directly to the undersigned. The doubtless many such particulars, or isting as family or neighborhood and which, unless thus rescued from o must sooner or later be lost with the T. T. I

Profitable Gardening.

A farmer, who is moderately su in raising farm crops, complains tha do little or nothing with garden ver The seeds often fail to come up; an they do, they make a feeble growth, crops are poor in quality. They do for one-half the labor he expends o and by autumn his garden is a weeds. He asks if there is any which he can do better, as he has he made up his mind to give up ve We think he will find no difficulty

adopt the five following remedies: 1. First of all, let the garden be long shape, either by altering the of the present one, or by laying or one, so that you may do the cultive a horse—a space being left at each feet feet wide for the horse to tur we have pointed out on former of A busy farmer cannot afford to s hoe his garden, for if he undertal will be sure to have poor crops an of weeds. But by planting all hi long drills, to be dressed with a na tivator, after plowing well in sp one horse, he can keep everything going over it once a week, trouble, and the vegetables will g

ly under such treatment. 2. The next thing, after laying garden, is to give it therough dr placing the tile as near as 25 feet be a waste of labor to try to rais on badly drained ground, and lose all chance for early work crops, in waiting for the soil to h Perfect drainage is the all-essent ment for early gardening.

3. The next thing is plenty of must be broken fine as it is thore ed with the soil, and the intern be more complete if several appl made, and each one plowed an in separately. This repeated we the ground into excellent orde pulverization being a great lead of success. Subsoiling two or will aid in giving depth, which afford the chance for the roots greater depth, but it will enable to draw moisture from below drouth. Soils which are benefit phosphate may have an applica nection with barn manure; or may be used by placing it som fore applying in thin alternating fermenting barn manure.

4. If the soil is too clayey, s coat of sand over it before ploy rowing. This will render it the benefit will last at leas years, for the sand will not wear out or wash away. 5. Very important it is to

weeds. They rob the soil, and ing crops. If the ground has a foul, take extra pains to destr using the horse-cultivator ver frequently stirring the soil, yo young weeds just as they are before they have reached the ground. This extra labor w ESL IS Jennica

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MICHIGAN STATE HORTICUL-TURAL SOCIETY.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 28, 1886. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIE:-The Michigan State Horticultural Society has in preparation, (to appear in the forthcoming volume of its transactions,) a History of Horticulture in Michigan, in which it is the purpose to give an authentic account of the rise and progress of Tree, Plant and Fruit Culture in the State, together with the present condition of these interests, and their future prospects. It is also the purpose to devote a large

space to each county, separately considered: giving as full an account as practicable of the origin, rise and present condition of these interests in each, with their adaptation to such pursuits, as indicated by location, soils and climate.

We, therefore, strongly urge that any and all persons possessed of information of this character, or of the facilities for collecting it, will lend their efforts to the work of sunplying the needful information by respond ing to the subjoined inquiries, and forwarding the same to the undersigned, at an early

1. When, where and by whom was the first settlement made in your county?

2. Was it made for agricultural, lumber

ing or other purposes?
3. When, where, for what purpose, and by whom were the first fruit trees planted?

4. Have any fruit plantations been made in your county for commercial purposes, and if so, by whom?

5. Have fruit plantations generally proved successful, and what is their present of

Where are the fruits usually marketed. and how transported?
7. Have any nurseries been established in they still in existence?

8. If discontinued, why? 9. Give a full account of any old fruit or other trees, planted prior to the settlement of the county, by French traders, Indians or others.

10. Are there any notable plantations of

preserved groves of trees, for cemeteries parks, or other ornamental purposes, wheth r public or private? 11. Mention, generally, any notable or in

teresting circumstances, within your knowledge, pertaining to the horticultural history the State, or any section of the same. We appeal to all to lend effective aid to this object; and, in so doing, to assist in putting the earlier history of their own section into authentic and permanent form.

Any and all persons supplying information in aid to this object will be entitled to re receive a copy of the volume containing the proposed History, when published.

Address all communications to T. T. Lyon, President, South Haven, Van Buren Co., Michigan, as early at Oct. 1st.

Please allow me to appeal, through you columns, to any and all your readers, who may be in possession of valuable or interesting facts, especially pertaining to the early set. tlement of Michigan, the planting of pioneer orchards, the establishment of nurseries; or in fact, to any events of a horticultural nature, of interest to our people, to commu nicate them, either through your columns or directly to the undersigned. There are doubtless many such particulars, only existing as family or neighborhood anecdotes; which, unless thus rescued from oblivion must sooner or later be lost with the decease T. T. LYON.

## Profitable Gardening.

A farmer, who is moderately successful in raising farm crops, complains that he can do little or nothing with garden vegetables. The seeds often fail to come up; and when they do, they make a feeble growth, and the crops are poor in quality. They do not pay for one-half the labor he expends on them, and by autumn his garden is a mass of which he can do better, as he has hardly yet made up his mind to give up vegetables. We think he will find no difficulty if he will

adopt the five following remedies: 1. First of all, let the garden be in an oblong shape, either by altering the outlines of the present one, or by laying out a new one, so that you may do the cultivating with a horse—a space being left at each end ten feet feet wide for the horse to turn on, as we have pointed out on former occasions. A busy farmer cannot afford to spade and hoe his garden, for if he undertakes it. he will be sure to have poor crops and plenty of weeds. But by planting all his crops in long drills, to be dressed with a narrow cultivator, after plowing well in spring with one horse, he can keep everything clean by going over it once a week, with little trouble, and the vegetables will grow rapid-

ly under such treatment. 2. The next thing, after laying out the garden, is to give it thorough drainage, by placing the tile as near as 25 feet. It will be a waste of labor to try to raise anything on badly drained ground, and you would lose all chance for early work and early crops, in waiting for the soil to become dry. Perfect drainage is the all-essential require ment for early gardening.

3. The next thing is plenty of manure. It must be broken fine as it is thoroughly mixed with the soil, and the intermixture will be more complete if several applications are made, and each one plowed and harrowed in separately. This repeated work will put the ground into excellent order-thorough pulverization being a great leading element of success. Subsoiling two or three times will aid in giving depth, which will not only afford the chance for the roots to run to a greater depth, but it will enable the plants to draw moisture from below in time of drouth. Soils which are benefited by superphosphate may have an application in connection with barn manure; or ground bone may be used by placing it some weeks before applying in thin alternating layers with

fermenting barn manure. 4. If the soil is too clayey, spread a thick coat of sand over it before plowing and har- paying results on scanty rations; every bearrowing. This will render it lighter, and the benefit will last at least a hundred years, for the sand will not evaporate, or

wear out or wash away. ing crops. If the ground has already become | be admitted and not too much top be left to foul, take extra pains to destroy weeds by induce overbearing; this obviates the neces using the horse-cultivator very often. By sity for cutting away large branches and infrequently stirring the soil, you will kill the sures first-class fruit. young weeds just as they are sprouting and Every orehard should be watched with before they have reached the surface of the care, and at any reasonable expense of time ground. This extra labor will not be one- and money be protected from attacks of in- the same as Tyler. The Hillborn is far the

half of that required to kill them after they have grown half a foot.

You will now say, perhaps, that all this ever had, with your present weedy and unproductive garden. This may possibly be true, but there will be one great difference; ter you have made the necessary preparation, aud have matters fairly under way, you will

returns. If you make a fair estimate, you will probably say that your garden supplies obtained by the improved mode, will not cost you one-tenth the labor required for the same quantity by the old way. - Country

Horticulturists on Grape Rot. The Leavenworth County (Ks.) Horticultural Society had the subject of grape rot under discussion at the July meeting. The nembers of the Society gave their experience and observations as follows:

In answer to an inquiry Prof. Hawn said that in one day, the grape rot made its apearance in his neighborhood and destroyed large part of the crop. He said that he had expressed in his report his belief that 000 boxes, or 2,700,000 lbs. Referring to the rot existed under any and all circumstances, but this year noticed that granes, in the vineyards round and about him, rotted steadily until the shower-which we had lately-since when they have not rotted. Mr. Holman asked Mr. Burr if his grapes

vere affected by the rot. particle of rot on his vines.

Mr. Terwilliger said his grapes were rotting badly, had noticed some grapes uninjured on vines side by side with those severe. ly affected by the rot. He had tried stripping the vines of foliage, thought perhaps your county, when, and by whom, and are the grapes needed more light; rotted just the same, had cut back some to the collar; had two new bearing canes grow from each and the grapes on this new wood rotted just the same.

Mr. Eason said his grapes were all rotting, those that he cultivated were worse than those which he left entirely alone. Prof Hawn called the attention of the

Society to the fact that this season was directly opposite to last year's and we have had the grape rot just the same.

Dr. Stayman said that grape rot could be prevented by cutting back the vine to the

Prof. Hawn would like the Society to appoint a committee to examine his vineyard, which has been so treated, and if said committee found any evidence of rot, would give them the crop. Would not state that this method was a specific remedy, but bewould appear. Thinks the Martha rots bad- duce it next spring. ly; one of his neighbors bagged his grapes. but did not save them.

Dr. Stayman said when the grasshoppers were here, he cut down his vines two inches below the surface of the ground, the vines sprouted, but no attention was paid to them as they had intended to kill the vines which had become worthless. They bore a good crop, lying right on the ground and not a rotten one among them, and experimenting conclusion that cutting back and training up new wood each year, would be a remedy

verbearing or exhaustion. Cutting back and letting them rest one year renews them and the same result would he reached if the vines were not allowed to

was trained up very high on the south side of the house, and which was, when he saw it, hanging full of beautiful clusters of grapes, which showed no indications of rot whatever; was told that fully half of them had been picked off, in order that the vine should not overbear.

Unprofitable Apples-Lessons from Las Year.

Every dealer who bought apples last fall and every orchardist who stored his own fruit, was compelled to sell at a loss in spring, while thousands of barrels were sold at a mere nominal price for evaporation. Many more were taken to the barn as stock food. Evidently, with the stagnation in business and the great numbers of idle peo ple, the immense crop of 1885 was in excess of the consumptive demand. Notwithstanding this great crop of fine fruit, on looking through any market one would find hundreds of barrels of small, imperfect, badly colored or insect eaten fruit, and other hundreds of otherwise first-class fruit with the barrel centres filled with a few quarts of "trash," all going to show that fruit-growers are standing in their own light and working directly against their own interests in more ways than one. Their orchards are not properly planted and cared for, thus producing much imperfect fruit, and of the fruit grown very much is put into the barrels and forced upon the markets that should go to the evaporator or to the hogpen, and to that hollow.

extent relieve the overstocked market. The small, imperfect, light-colored or wormy fruit comes from trees not growing under favorable circumstances, or else infected with insects, and whatever the cause it should be sought and removed. It is impossible for good fruit to be produced and vell colored unless the trees-body, branches and leaves as well as the ground surrounding them, be fully exposed to the sunlight. Every orchard whose full-grown trees are nearer together than thirty-six feet (forty is better) is by so much too thick. It is as futile to expect well-grown, fine fruit from starving trees as to expect animals to yield ing orchard needs therefore to be well manured, not only with stable manure, but with some form of fertilizer containing potash and phosphoric acid. Every orchard 5. Very important it is to exclude all needs to be carefully looked over each year weeds. They rob the soil, and rob the grow- and judiciously pruned so that light and air

sects; it is folly to expect good fruit without best blackcap I ever saw. It is about the perfect foliage and healt., and this means freedom from insects. With the use of stock care and labor will be greater than you have and ponliry in the orchards, and with the force-pump and insecticides when the dire necessity comes, there is no excuse for surrendering the fruit to the ravages of these by the mode we recommend you will have pests. And, lastly, when the fruit is grown an abundance of all that a garden can produce; and picked, much greater care should be while by your present management you have used in sorting and in seeing that no specilittle or nothing, or very poor returns. Af- men in any way imperfect or undersized or not sufficiently colored gets into the barrels Two scallawags are enough to spoil the looks be surprised at the moderate labor and rich of a large flock of fine sheep; and a quart of poor apples changes a barrel of "No. 1's" to second or third class, and he is no friend to the fruit-grower who persists in forcing them into the market. While there is no occasion for orchardists to be discouraged, there is great occasion to learn much, and happy will they be when all shall profit by the lesson.-J. S. Woodward, in N. Y. Tribune.

### CALIFORNIA RAISINS.

Raisin-growing has become a great industry in California. Fresno County is the center of the industry, and ranks second in the counties of the State in the amount produced. Last year her production was 135,last season's crop the Fresno Republican says: This immense amount of fruit is now entirely out of market, and for some months past it has been impossible to secure any first quality Fresno raisins. We know of instances where \$5 has been refused for a 21/4 pound box of very choice raisins in this Mr. Burr replied that he had not seen a city. People would be going East to visit relatives and friends, and desiring to take along a box or two of really fine raisins, to show what has and is being accomplished by those engaged in the industry here, they have paid fancy prices for all of the 'chromo' packed Fresno raisins to be had. Indications are that the raisin crop of this section will be fully 100 per cent greater than last year, and every raisin-packer is taking special care to secure perfect and attractive packing. So important has the raisin industry become in Fresno County, that Eastern dealers come here to contract with producers for their entire pack."

## Strawberries in Ohio.

M. Crawford, in the Rural World, reports his experience with certain of the newer strawberries.

Of new sorts fruited with me this season I am greatly pleased with the Jessie, a variety originated and owned by F. W. Loudon, Janesville, Wis. It has fruited two easons with me, and I have, so far, failed to find a weak spot in it. The plant is all one could ask, and is wonderfully produc. tive. The fruit is very large, sometim lieved that nine-tenths of the vines so treat- over eight inches in circumference, and so ed would not rot, but after the new growth good that one would hardly want sugar reaches the third year, indications of rot with it. I think Mr. Loudon will intro-

The Bonanza, that Purdy likes so well, is not so much account. The plant is all right, but the fruit is terribly misshapen, of a pale orange color, and of a mushy texture. The flavor is good, but the berries are few. It belongs to Henry Young, Ada, O. When I sent him my report he said it was correct, and he is glad he never sold it.

The Itasca, from J. H. Haynes, of Delphi, Ind., is one of the very prolific bearers. I for some time with same results, came to the have seen twenty-five ripe berries and 200 unripe ones, on a single plant. It is roundish, about the size of Cantain Jack-one for grape rot. Thinks the rot is a result of inch in diameter on an average—and very

large berry, and of fine appearance; twentythree weighed thirty-two ounces in Indiana. Hathaway's Nos. 3 and 5, from T. T. Mr. Jewett here told the Society of an Lyon, are hardy, healthy, vigorous and proearly Victor grape, which could be seen at ductive sorts. No. 3 is rather late, and in-5 is made on the long principle. Everything about it is long, and the fruit is produced in great abundance. It is of a bright red, and is very attractive looking and very good. It and No. 3 are pistillate.

Jewell is all right so far. It must become a favorite on account of its size and pro-

May King is all that was ever claimed for it, except that it is not so very early. With

me it would supersede the Crescent. Parry rusted so badly last fall that it wa more dead than alive in the spring. I can-

Garretson rusted nearly as badly as Parry. I want no more of it. Springdale, though received from the introducer, was so badly mixed that there was but little satisfaction in it. It bore well. but I was glad when it was done, so that it

could be put out of sight. Henderson is a good plant, but not a very Seth Boyden, and, like that variety, it ripens unevenly. It is of the best quality. Prince of Berries is a very good berry, bright scarlet with yellow seeds, and, with good culture, it bears a heavy crop of large fruit.

Black Giant is remarkable for its dark color and great size. The plant is all right, and bears reasonably well. This variety is a great favorite with the pickers, on account of its size. Many of the largest ones are with a good mulch, the culture to be omitted

Cumberland Triumph is a favorite every where. If it were a little firmer, and of a darker color, it would be at the head of the list nearly everywhere. Sucker State resembles the above, and i

really an excellent variety. Captain Jack always does well with me It has some characteristics peculiar to itself. The plant is only of moderate size, but very tough and hardy. It has rather small dark green leaves, and it seems to get along with less water than other sorts. It ripens but few berries at a time, and each day one unacquainted with it would think that that is the last picking. Next day it will be just as fine, and so it continues until the last berry ripens, if the season is at all favorable. Jersey Queen is a large, fine berry, and the plant is all one could wish. I never saw it so nice as it was this season.

My No. 6 is still the largest berry I eve saw. It has beaten everything for size now for three years. It received a \$10 prize this season for the heaviest ten berries. It is never misshapen. The plant is very strong, and is a good bearer.

Of black raspberries, I want the Tyler, Hillborn and Ada. The Souhegan is about

size of the Gregg, and all right every way. The Ada is just two weeks later than the Souhegan, and far later in blooming than any other. It is very large, of good flavor, and is produced in abundance. It is fully a week later than the Nemaha.

I am settled on the blackberry. For all good points give me the Agawam. It is hardiest of all, best of all, and most prolific.

Culture of the Tomato

During the few past years efforts have been made to improve the tomato in size. solidity, flavor and earliness of naturity There has been progress in all these direct tions, not perhaps so much actual improve ment as many of us believe, but still good tomatoes have in the new kinds sustained their reputation. Old varieties seem to them, and they thus disappear. We have no tomato the same as we had thirty years ago, at least under the same name, and yet we had them pretty large and good kinds even at that day. Without entering closely into the histori-

cal part of this inquiry, we yet think our to matoes have really improved in smoothnes and quality as a general thing, when any one has taken any interest in having a good article; and in tomato-culture there certainly has been marked improvement. Recently there have been brought into the community several ideas worthy of note in those who strive for the very best article. In regard to training, it is asserted that much better fruit-especially for eating raw-can be had from plants fastened to slant stakes, than when the plants are allowed to run at will over the ground, or even when they are fast ened to slanting trellises. Heavy stakes are required of course, as the great weight of a plant in fruit cannot be borne by light stakes. Strong bushes are also frequently used, and they answer very well, though ometimes the vines become very dense and obstruct ventilation and the ready ripening of the fruit.

In regard to training the plants, much attention has been given to thinning the branches, especially when grown on stakes. and in shortening back some of the branches to within a few buds of where the fruit is to set. Those who have followed this practice judiciously report good results.

But the latest novelty in tomato-culture is in the matter of root pruning in order to produce earliness. In this matter some surprising results have been achieved according to those who have given in their experience While the plants are young they are trans planted several times, which of course de stroys some of the roots, and after they are put out into their final resting-places a spade is once in awhile thrust down into the ground a foot or so from the main-stalk. In this of course size and perhaps quality is acrificed to a few weeks' earliness; but nany are willing to pay this penalty for the sake of the early dish. The principle here is much the same as is often done to get early grapes when a ring of bark is taken off. The supply of food being checked the result is earlier fruit but with slightly im-

paired flavor. These are the leading suggestions that have been made in improved tomato-culture during the past few years-not great improvements, it is true, but still not without value - Germantown Telegraph.

Horticultural Notes

In Germany a small nursery is attached to nearly every common school, and the children No. 19, from the same source, is a very are taught to grow trees from seed and cuttings, to graft and to bud, so that they acquire some practical knowledge of and intelligent terest in the growth of trees and shrubs.

THE grapes of Southern New Jersey will be weeds. He asks if there is any way by the residence of Mr. John Johnson, which clined to ripen unevenly at first, but it will nearly a total loss this season, owing to the stimated at \$50,000 in the vicinity of Egg Harbor City alone.

> THE plum, Shipper's Pride, originating in New York, is a new and promising variety. which it is claimed is very hardy, having as yet endured the severest winters without in\_ jury. It is large, dark purple, juicy and sweet, and of handsome appearance.

The total value of foreign green fruits im ported into New York in 1885, was \$6,586,717. This would be largely increased by the aggregate consigned to other ports. The value of the lemons alone was \$1,371,233, while the number reached 24,329,309 dozens, all sent from Mediterranean ports. The value of imported oranges is set down at \$965,561: of

THE American Cultivator says: "The Bartlett is a variety of pears especially liable to overhear, and an overloaded tree is pretty ture to blight. Go over it and select all the nferior specimens, picking them off, throwgood bearer. The fruit resembles the old ing the poorest to the pigs, and putting a few of the largest in a dark room in a warm place. where they will ripen into fairly good eating. The remainder will be enough better to pay, but all should be gathered before ripening The color is much improved by ripening in a

> P. M. Augur advises for mature bearing cherry trees a liberal dressing of some special omplete manure every year. Young tree should have only moderate shallow cultur as soon as the trees are established. He protects the trunks of young trees with strips of old cloth tied from the head to the base the first two seasons. When attacked by aphis. the trees should be sprayed with kerose emulsion. If black, gummy spots appear or trunk or branches, it is advised to apply to the affected part a bandage poultice composed of five parts of fresh cow manure and ne part of flour of sulphur, thoroughly mix ed. As a preventive to disease, Mr. Augus washes the trunk and main branches of his trees in the spring with the following mix ture: A pail of common white or lime wash. one pint of soft soap and one pound of sul-

THE MICHIGAN FARMER received and inc inently consigned to the waste-basket the pro edings of the "Fruit and Vegetable Growers tion," including a free "ad" for an a eged evaporator, which certain of our esteemed contemporaries published in good 'earmarks" of a notorious party who under another of his numerous aliases, offers to send directions for making an evaporator which is not constructed upon correct princi-ples. Do not be tempted by the flattering inNEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

painting, the largest, most complete by cultivated collections in the United Suit Trees, Standard and Dwarf. and an apes, All the best new and old sorts. Lall Fruits, All the best, including the new Gooseberry "Industry "

ELLWANGER & BARRY

for directions, for the scheme is a fraud of the first water.

C. A. GREEN, in the Rural New Yorker, nentions that in an application of nitrate gradually give way or else people tire of of soda to spring-planted strawberries, where the nitrate touched the leaves it burned holes in them as if they had been pierced with hot knitting needles. He adds: "Nearly as nany plants are killed by kindness as by neglect. A man sent to plant the Earhard aspberry put too much hen manure )comosted with muck) about the plants and many lied. A friend writes that all the plant we sent him last spring started well, but he destroyed them by applying liquid manure not sufficiently diluted. How often trees are killed by placing manure in contact with the roots, or in excess near them, by excessive surface watering, causing the soil to bake how often plants and vines are injured by some fanciful experiment, by too close or deep culture in summer, or smothering in

Apiarian.

An apiarist who is entitled to write Rev. before his name, has published a book on bee-keeping, "every word of it in poetry!" Now let us have an opera founded on this "poem," whose score shall portray the various phases of apiculture, and thenwell,-nothing; the natural sequence.

D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Canada, uses chloroform in introducing queens. He is very successful, seldom losing a queen when introduced in that way. He puts a few drops of chloroform on a rag or sponge in the smoker, and giving a few puffs in at the entrance, stupefies them, and by the time the bees recover from their stuporthey know nothing of what has happened.

MRS. HARRISON, in the Prairie Farmer says: "Bees are rearing more brood nov than during the honey flow, and requre a great deal of water; ours used two pails full yesterday. They appear to prefer to suck water from cloth, and that which is put into mety tin vessels; the cloth is put into them and hanging over on the outside acts as a syphon, and at all times is thickly covered with bees."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Indiana Farmer thinks much of the prejudice that exists against extracted honey is due to the fact that it does not taste like comb honey. This difference in flavor, he thinks, is due to the extractor, the metal of which more or less affects it. He has known extracted honey to taste of the castor-oil used in oiling the extractor. When honey can be extracted in porcelain and put up in glass, he is sure there will be less fault found with it.

A KANSAS correspondent of Gleanings sends a very favorable report of his experience with Alsike clover. He says: "Our five acres, sown last season, for the past five weeks has been roaring with bees, and they are still working on it to some extent. The month of June, in the past five seasons, has been our discontent, and the hardest on bees of any month in the year-no white clover, no basswood, the spring bloom all gone, fighting and robbing all through the month Alsike bridges a very bad place, besides the hay and pasturage we get from it. Nearly 100 colonies had access to our Alsike, and our own 30 colonies increased to 66 by na. tural swarming. From one colony that did not swarm, we extracted a common waterpail full. Several others nearly finished their sections. All the first swarms, and some of the after-swarms, have the hives full of honey and brood-not a swarm lost by absconding. I gave all a frame of brood."

The Canadian Bee Journal says: "We have found after a fair trial that an ordinary wagon without springs, on a good level road will carry colonies of bees properly prepared, without breaking any combs even with strong colonies. We place no straw or other soft material under the hive. We can draw thirty colonies on a one horse wagon by placing two rows in a box, then a rack made of boards on top, upon which two more rows are put. With a wagon box sixteen feet about three miles an hour. We prefer moving bees late at night or early in the morning. When moonlight it is more pleasant and safer to move them at night. Prepared as we prepare them, they may be moved in the warmest weather. We extract most the honey, and nail the frames in position with two-inch wire nails: a nail through each end of the top bar of each frame is sufficient. The bottom bars are not fastened. as a sudden jolt might break the combs."

Or apple-blossom honey a Pennsylvania aniarist writes to the Canadian Bee Journal: "I have had no difficulty in getting a large quantity of thick, elegantly flavored, deliious apple blossom honey. It is true it is not as light colored as white clover, but was pronounced the "best" by every one who saw it when fresh. Like cherry blossom honey, which also is a delicious honey with a delightful perfume when new, it loses to a great extent the high flavor and perfume, which exalts it over every other honey, when it has been exposed two or three months, and then has the "quince-like" taste mentioned by Prof. Cook. The bitter taste referred to "apple" is surely due to honey, or IRON faith. It was a palpable swindle, of the its admixture with pollen gathered from 'chicken incubator' order, as our esteemed other source than apple, for we never have it contemps. have discovered, and bears the here. Our honey is never impregnated with bitterness in this locality, except in rare easons, from chestnut blossom, when white clover ceases to bloom early; our bees then gather considerable quantity of very dark cements, if you have chanced to see the quinine-like honey, and spoil everything left

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THE GREAT

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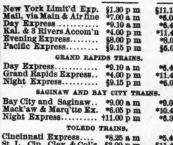


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DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1886. This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

## WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 353,027 bu., against 401,824 bu., the previous week and 465,211 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 129,388 bu. against 169,746 bu. the previous week, and 185,633 bu. the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1 .-501,511 bu., against 1,308,304 last week and 807,940 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 21 was 39,820,852 bu. against 38,017,403 the previous week, and 41,244,599 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 1,803,449 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending Aug. 21 were 3,208,595 bu. against 2,430,019 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 13,615,017 bu. against 5,-793,127 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1885.

Wheat has been on the down grade all week, declining from day to day until at the close on Saturday the loss was 11/c on No. 1 white, 1%c on No. 2 red, and 1c on No. 3 red. The decline on futures was a little less-The sales in this market for the week were 173,000 bu. spot and 2,009,000 bu. futures, a total of 2,182,005 bu. as compared with 2, 227,000 bu. the previous week, and 2,394,000 for the corresponding week in 1885. Both weak, with limited demand from all sources. In this market yesterday wheat opened weak, declined fully %c under unfavorable reports from other points, but finally accoved a little of the decline. The decline at the close was %@%c from past prices on Satur day. Chicago and New York declined in about the same ratio. Liverpool was quiet and London dull. England is having fine weather, and this has weakened sellers. The war scare in Southern Europe is over for the present, and the market had nothing to sustain it. The situation yesrerday was "bearish" all over the country; but this may change when least expected. Receipts are heavy.

The following table exhibits the daily clos-

		No. 1	No. 2	No.
15.	The State of the S	White.	Red.	Red
Aug.	2		7814	761
66	8	77%	78%	763
outh:	·	N 18734	78	753
46.	. S fared toposes		781/4	76
66	6	771/2	781/2	765
64	7	7736	78%	763
64	9	77%	781/4	761
- 66	10	771/2	78	763
66	11	77	7814	765
44	12	7736	78%	77
66	13		80%	773
6.6	14	7814	8014	783
46	16		8014	783
66	17	79	80%	793
44	18	79	8134	107
66	19	80	82	
64	20	79%	8134	
-66	21	79	8146	**
44		80	8214	80
66	28	7946	8134	80
66	24	79%	8114	
64	25			80
66	26	79	811/4	80
-	27	781/2	80%	794
6.6	28	78	80	79
66	30	771/2	79%	78

each day of the past week on the various deals of No 1 white

For No. 2 red the	closing	prices on	th
Monday	**	771/2	79
Saturday		78	
Friday		4.6	
Thursday			81
Wednesday		80	81
Tuesday			
	Aug.	Sept.	Oc
Ground or wint w annual	•		

various deals each day	y of the	past week	were
as follows:			
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Tuesday		821/6	8314
Wednesday		82%	83 %
Thursday		81%	83%
Friday		811/6	82%
Saturday	801/2	801/6	81%
Monday	**	79%	8134
There is little new	to note	in the ou	tlook

for wheat. Reports from England confirm previous statements of a poor crop this season. A correspondent of the London Times, who has collected crop reports from 270 farmers, places the condition of wheat (100 representing a full average crop) at 86.8 this year, against 101.4 in 1885, 112.2 in 1884, 91.6 in 1883, 92.2 in 1882, and 90 in 1881. The long winter and cold and dry spring, and the decline in the price of wheat, led to s very considerable reduction in area, and a decidedly short crop is inevitable. The United Kingdom, from Aug. 24, 1885, to Aug. 7, 1886, imported flour and wheat equal to 123, 878,128 bushels of wheat, and the total imports for the crop year just closing will be proximately 132,000,000 bushels of wheat. Her requirements for the coming crop year, ording to Beerbohm, will be 24,000,000 bu. more than for the past year, or 156,000.-000 bu. in all.

From continental reports we learn that the French crop is really poorer than heretofore eported, both in quantity and quality. The wheat thus far is of only medium quality, mp, and unsuitable for roller milling. old wheat realizes in some cases 3 france re than the new, because of being dry and ard. The rye crop will be under average. The exports of wheat from Russia during ne past season have been the smallest for any years. The present crop will be under verage, and, with depleted stocks, exports uring the coming year will probably be

age crop, rye at 87, barley 97, oats 101 and potatoes 98. Harvest operations in Holland have been retarded by unsettled weather, and the cereal crops have suffered to some

The following statement gives the amoun of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe: Visible supply......On passage for United Kingdom..... On passage for Continent of Europe. Total bushels Aug. 14, 1886... 58,089,408

57,208,87 55,768,96 55,975,19 The Liverpool market is quoted quiet with light demand. Winter wheat is quoted at 6s. 9d@6s. 11d; spring at 6s. 9d@6s 11d, and California No. 1 at 7s. 0d. to 7s. 1d. pe cental.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the

past week were 18,305 bu., against 15,137 bu, the previous week, and 14,801 bu, for the corresponding week in 1885. The visible supply of corn in the country on Aug. 21 amounted to 10,931,916 bu. against 9,822,403 bu. the previous week, and 6,815,475 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 1,109,513 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 186,309 bu., against 470,226 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,344,849 bu., against 5,938,928 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 11. 250 bu. against 6,026 bu. last week and 20,-037 bu, at the corresponding date in 1885. The market has declined fully 2c during the past week, and is not strong at the decline. No. 2 is selling here at 43c per bu., and No. 8 at 49c with No. 2 vellow offered at 45c. The demand is light, and as the export demand has fallen off greatly, the market is likely to rule weak for a time. But the latest returns from the corn belt do not promise even a low average crop, and corn ught to be good property at present prices. Certainly those farmers who have a stock of corn in this State should not think of parting with it, at present values. The Chicago market is also weak, with spot No. 2 at 40 @401/c per bu., August delivery at 40c; September at 40%c, and October at 42%c. New York quotes corn weak and lower, with light demand and but little speculative dealings. No. 2 is quoted at 50@51c, Sepember delivery at 49%c, and November at Chicago and New York closed quiet and 51%c per bu. The Liverpool market is quoted dull with poor demand. Quotations there are 4s 5d per cental for new mixed, 4s. 41/4d. for August, 4s. 41/4d. for September, and 4s.

OATS.

5d. for October delivery.

The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 21 was 3,116,977 bu., against 2,541,164 bu. the previous week, and 2,788,283 bu. August 22, 1885. The exports for Europe the past week were 42,526 bu., against 53,745 bu. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks were 441,943 bu. against 765,-783 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1885. The visible supply shows an increase of 375,-813 bu. during the week. Stocks held in favoring buyers, as shippers will only risk store here amount to 91,785 bu., against them on direct orders." 66,398 bu. the previous week, and 45,943 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The receipts at this point for the week were 50,-152 bu., against 66,127 bu. the previous week, and 45,876 bu, for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 18,313 bu., against 45,856 bu, the previous week, and 29,943 bu, for same week in 1885. Oats have declined 11/001% c per bu. since our last report, and buyers are not anxious to take hold at the decline. Of course the sales reported are all of new oats. and a good deal of the receipts are hardly in good condition as yet. Quotations here are are offered for No. 2 mixed. The Chicago market is dull and lower, with de mand less active. Quotations there are 251/2025%c per bu. for No. 2 mixed, 25%c for August, 25%c for September, and October 271/4c. The New York market is also on the down grade, in sympathy with western points, but has become steadier. No. 2 mixed are quoted there at 31%c, No. 2 white at 34%c, and No. 3 white at 34c. Receipts have been large, and a quiet market is looked for by dealers until

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

the demand improves.

BUTTER.

Butter keeps improving, at the west, but is rather weak in most of the eastern markets. It is certain however, that the oleomargarine tax law is going to have a very eneficial effect upon the trade, and when the weather gets cooler we look for values to mprove under a better demand. It is safe to say not one-half of the "substitutes" now onsumed will be required when they are sold under their true name, and butter will take their place. It means, even in our local market, an increased consumption of tons weekly. It cannot help, therefore, being beneficial. In this market choice dairy is in lemand at 15@16c, and ordinary at 13@14c. Creamery is in demand at 21@22c, and in rather light supply. Low grade butter is neglected. No one wants it, and it is worth as much on the farm to grease wagons with as can be realized for it here, while its pres ence always helps to weaken the market. At Chicago the finest selections of creamer butter are firm and in good request at 21@ 22c per lb. and scarce. All other grades are dull and stocks generally light. Good to choice fresh Iowas and similar makes can be bought for 16@18c per lb. and medium grades at 18@15c. Fancy dairy was in very light supply and sold readily at 15@17c. Common and packing stock at 7@8c. The New York market, though a shade higher than a week ago, is showing some weakness and only fancy grades are quick of sale. The

Daily Bulletin of Saturday says: "It is essentially a nominal market, but

previous excellent harvest prospects, serious tinue to "talk" very strong, and tell of the injury to grain being reported.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the official estimate of the Prussian crops places the yield of wheat at 95 per cent of the averprovement can be discovered. The close, many reserve weather of the past two days has revement can be discovered. The close, nuggy weather of the past two days has muggy weather of the past two days has proven a further disadvantage to many of the fresh receipts. The reports from west of Buffalo continue to suggest a diminished production, and, while this State has a good supply, it is said to be well held, with intimations that city operators have already commenced picking up some of the best commenced picking up some of the best makes. On the export movement, reports are about as before, and there is nothing of special interest to suggest for the day.'

Quotations in that market yesterday we as follows:

8	EASTERN STOCK.		
00 84465 t d	Creamery, tubs and palls, fancy. Creamery, pubs, choice Creamery, prime Creamery, good Creamery, fair. Creamery, ordinary. Creamery, June, fine State dairy half-firkin tubs, fancy. State do half-firkin tubs, fine, do. State do half-firkin tubs, fire, do. State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary. State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary. State dairy, Welsh, prime State dairy, Welsh, prime	215	4@28 4@22 4@20 @17 @14 @21 @19 @16 @19 @17 @17
	State dairy, Welsh, ordinary WESTERN STOCK.	10	(L)
8 7 8	Western imitation creamery, choice. Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good. Western dairy, ordinary. Western factory, fancy, fresh. Western factory, choice. Western factory, fair to good. Western factory, ordinary.	14 12 13 11 8 12 10 8 6	@15 @18 @18 @12½ @10 @12½ 4@11 @10 @ 7

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending August 21 were 394,376 lbs., against 341,585 lbs. the pre vious week, and 249,329 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1885 were 331,293 lbs.

CHEESE. There is a little stronger tone to the east ern markets, while at the west no improve ment is perceptible. Our local market is inchanged, full cream State being held at 8½@9½c per lb., New York at 9@9½c and Ohio at 8@9c. While the markets generally are not in a good position at the moment t looks as though the present weak tone would soon change for the better. The Chicago market is steady and quiet for choice full creams at 8@81/3c for cheddars, 83/4@9c for flats (2 in a box), and 9@91/4c for Young Americas. Stocks are beginning to accu- wish to wait ten days longer to see the de mulate, and no disposition has yet been monstration plainly shown at the opening of the fourth series of the London Colonia. shown to buy summer-made cheese for storage. The New York market is slightly higher than a week ago, but trade is no active. As to the outlook the Daily Bulletin says:

"Since our last report there has been more business doing and the supply will probably sell out closer than expected, but rade is not in good form, and the turn ha favored buyers throughout. One shipper made a small sort of scoop and relieved the market of an oppressive weight of stock, but the advantage is rather in what was probably prevented than as an infusion of greater strength, as the general feeling today was tame. Strictly perfect quality color-ed goods, to be sure, were difficult to find, and, as a rule valued at 9c, with 8%c as low as would buy; but no one appeared to want white, and while 8%c was "quoted" we know of numerous sales of best factories, and in perfect condition at 8%c, with some little difficulty experienced in finding buyers to take the stock at latter rate. Advice from abroad are very cautionary and have commenced requesting a reduction of con-signments. For under-priced cheese the of poorer conditions and unfavorable weather and while a great deal of the business ha peen done in the neighborhood of 8@8%c we hear of increasing sales at 7½@73 Night milk skims slow and unsettled

١	viidii dii diidda diddis.
-	Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:
	State factory, fancy, colored
١	The second to the state of the New York

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 63,173 boxes against 86,371 boxes the previous week 29%c per bu. for No. 1 white, and 26%c for and 64,166 boxes the corresponding week No. 2 mixed. For September delivery 27% c in 1885. The exports from all American ports for the week ending August 21 foot up 6,790,195 lbs., against 6,793,069 lbs. the previous week, and 5,284,919 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 4.989.299 lbs. Of the exports, 2,996,480 lbs. were from Montreal. The Liverpool market is quoted steady. with quotations on American cheese at 43s. 6d. per cwt., the same figures as quoted one week ago.

WOOL.

Quiet but steady are the words used to characterize the condition of the eastern wool markets this week. So far as we can see values are unchanged, but there is less disposition among holders to shade prices, and most sales are made at outside figures where the quality and condition of the wool is up

to grade. At Boston sales for the week ending August 26th comprised 1,795,800 lbs. of domestic fleece and 551,000 lbs. of foreign, a total of 2,346,800 lbs., against 3,393,718 lbs. the previous week, and 4,630,000 for the corresponding week last year. The total receipts of wool in that market during the week ending August 26, comprised 7,603 bales domestic and 898 bales foreign, against 11,831 bales domestic and 780 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1886, comprise 335,-758 bales domestic and 67,060 bales foreign, against 369,055 bales domestic and 36,703 bales foreig for the corresponding period of 1885. Quotations in that market are 32@33c for Ohio X, 35@36e for Ohio and Pennsyl vania XX and above, 37@371/c for No. Ohio fleeces, 31@32c for Michigan X fleeces 29@30c for New York X fleeces, 36@38c for combing and delaine fleeces, 18@25c for Taxas, and 19@28c for unwashed and unmerchantable. Sales of Australian are re ported at a range of 33@39c. Of the market the Boston Journal of the 27th says:

"The wool market shows more actual strength than a week ago, although the sales are not so heavy. General asking prices are unchanged from last week, but then, there was more disposition shown to give way from full figures, in some instances, hence the large sales. Now the feeling among dealers, as a rule, is one of steadiness, and of the business done this week, the greater share was at full quotations. The tightness in the money market is still quoted as one

considerable looking around by manufactursigns of weakness on the part of dealers have been quickly taken advantage of, but sales made on the basis have not been freuent. The feeling among the different lealers this week seems to be one of steadiess, and no pressure to sell is now

"The sales of wool thus far this year reported by the different houses, are \$1,425, 168 pounds, against 99,201,550 pounds for the same time last year, showing a falling off in this year's business of neary 18,000,000 pounds. The present sales reported from week to week, as compared with a year ago, show a still further falling off with every report, the last week's business this year which compared favorably with the corres ponding week of last year, being that of July 22, when the sales were 4,410,900 lbs. July 22, when the sales were 4,410,900 lbs. against 4,354,700 lbs. in 1885. The disposition shown by manufacturers at present is to buy along quietly as they require the goods, but not to lay in such stocks ahead, as has

It is apparent from the above that the woolen manufacturers who purchase stock in Boston have smaller stocks than a year ago, while the demand for goods is much larger, and shows a disposition to increase

The New York market is also quiet, a was to be expected at this season of the year but shows no signs of weakness. The sales were light, and values about the same as week ago. Ohio X sold at 33c, XX at 36c fine delaine at 36@371/c, medium unwashe at 30@31c; fine unwashed at 24c, and spring Texas at 22c. The U. S. Economist says o "Quietude and the shipment of foreign

ools in bond are the most marked feature

of the week passing in review. Two positive truths that in ordinary business would

be regarded as a nullity and inconsisten with business foresight—Why is our woo market quiet while the dry goods trade is seactive that no one mill or house could ge enough of goods to put into auction to make up a decent sale, for everything gotten up in good taste, in approved style, color and finish is sold ahead of production? And shores when it is well-known that we mus draw supplies from abroad later on, and pa higher prices if our mills are to be kept run ning? Now, these are practical business matters comprehensive in themselves and of veritable reality. The demonstration is no puzzling. If we only open our eyes earnest ly and go at the problems skillfully the quo tient inevitably will be found to be But perhaps the trade of the fourth series of the London Coloni sales on the eve of September 7th."
"Our impression is that many of the mills

cannot put off buying until then, and if they could they would be losers by the delay. "All mills then that are in funds and nee good wools to make good cloth should no esitate for one day in making selections of desirable sorts before the markets again ge excited and take a turn upward, for it possible for prices to react.

In reviewing the wool market the Phila delphia Record of Thursday last says:

"The sales of wool for the past week were 1,000,000 lbs., against 815,000 lbs. last weel and 1,700,000 lbs. for the week ending August 27 last year. There has been a good deal more looking around on the part of buyers this week, and in some instance this inquiry has led to large sales, so that the total business compares favorably with that of previous weeks; but with the major-ity of houses actual sales have been very noderate. Manufacturers and dealers as canvassing the market for cheaper wools, but in most cases they have found it a difficult market to buy in. This is especially true of medium and 1/4 blood wools which are much sought after and are in moderate supply. There are plenty of buyers at 1c to 2c under recent market rates, but no seller on this basis. on which a small shading has been made, but the market as a whole is very strongly held. Territorial wools are weaker, or rather holders have abated the extreme views re-cently held on these wools, which practical-ly kept them out of the market, and are now more inclined to accept figures on a parity with other descriptions of wool. Fine wash ed fleeces are attracting more attention, and fair sales have been made, but, as a rule, the difference in views of buyers and sellers ob structs trading. This, in fact, is about position of the general market for clothing wools-it is weak to sell but well supported

Hops are a complete failure in New York State this year, the Waterville Times estimating a vield of 5,000 bales, as compared with nearly 200,000 bales last season. It is doubtful if this large deficiency can be made up by home grown and importations without pushing prices far beyond what they are today. Wisconsin's crop is as bad a failure as that of New York, but on the Pacific Coast the yield will be large and the quality good. The English crop will be good, and reports from the Continent of Europe romise a fair yield. The English markets at the moment are dull, but the heavy importations being made by Americans from there and Germany must strengthen values. In New York city quotations are as follows:

Y. Y. State, crop of 1885, choice (nom'l) 27 

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says of the

narket: "Extreme quietude is still the promi feature of the market here and to all ac counts it is equally as conspicuous in the in-terior. Brewers act as though disinclined terior. Drewers act as though disincined to do anything beyond providing for immediate wants until values for the new crop are fixed; lightly stocked dealers manifest no anxiety whatever, and those who are in the reverse position seem content to await developments. With business thus at a standstill it is quite impossible to determine market values, and we have to again repeat market values, and we have to again repeat that quoted prices are merely nominal. As picking progresses in this State the yield is found to be below earlier estimates in many sections. There is still talk of cheap contracts for 1886 German hops on offer, but if these contain '85's and older growths in proportion to the venerable stock found mixed with some alleged '85's of recent importation, they will not be much of a bargain at 37c, the price quoted." 37c, the price quoted."

CLOVER SEED shows a little more ac tivity, and is steady at \$5.15 per bushel for October, \$5 25 for December, and \$5 for the year. Indiana will have a good crop this year, but Michigan's will be light, A great deal of new seeding has been lost this season. and the shortage will therefore be felt next year also. There is very little doing in any of the markets as yet, and the few transactions give little idea of how values will rule later on. It is generally believed, however,

MR. A. F. WOOD, of Mason, Ingham Co., verage, and, with depleted stocks, exports uring the coming year will probably be uite moderate. St. Petersburg advices that continual rain during the first aft of August has completely changed the last of a way. Some operators constructed by the second of the business done this week, the greater of the business done this week, the greater share was at full quotations. The tightness in the money market is still quoted as one treatment of the business done this week, the greater share was at full quotations. The tightness form the money market is still quoted as one this week, the greater share was at full quotations. The tightness form the money market is still quoted as one to the money market is still quoted as one to the money market is said to be showing some figures has to be sold in a small jobbing or retail sort of a way. Some operators constant the money market is said to be showing some figures has to be sold in a small jobbing or retail sort of a way. Some operators constant the money market is said to be showing some figures has to be sold in a small jobbing or later than the money market is said to be showing some figures has to be sold in a small jobbing or later than the money market is said to be showing some figures has to be sold in a small jobbing or later than the money market is said to be showing some figures has to be sold in a small jobbing or later than the money market is said to be showing some figures has to be sold in a small jobbing or later than the money market is said to be showing some figures has to be sold in a small jobbing or later than the money market is said to be showing some figures has to be sold in a small jobbing or later than the money market is said to be showing some figures has to be sold in a small jobbing or later than the money market is said to be showing some figures has to be sold in a small jobbing or later than the money market is said to be showing some figures has the money market is said to be showing some figures has the money market is said to be sho

SOME REMARKS ON THE WOOL TARIFF.

The Michigan Farmer copies the note we made in our last issue about the sale of Mr. Joslin's 12 set woolen mill, near Troy, with the remark that the U.S. Heonomist is a strong free trade paper, and then says: "Our free trade friends always contend that to make manufacturers prosperous we that to make manufacturers prosperous we should have the markets of the world to sell goods in; but when it comes to buying or selling a mill, the fact that it is believed no change will be made in the present tariff for a time is urged as a reason why manufac-turers will find this a good investment. The mist unwittingly bears witness against the truth of its own argument.' Michigan high tariff contemporary, the FARMER, does not, in justice to us, state our position accurately. It knows full well that the *Economist* is ever on the side of truth and justice and works for the best interest of the whole people, It knows that the Economist did not say a word about the Economist did not say a word about the tariff during the last session of Congress, simply because we knew it was not advisable under the peculiar circumstances existing, but if it said anything at all it was against touching or meddling with tariff issues until we had the country placed on a Gibraltar rock on the financial problem. On the contrary, we threatened Congress and the Republican party therein, that if they went back on the silver party the silver party of the west would join hands with the free trade party of the South and East and advocate free trade. They did not do either they abided our counsel. Much as we would wish to admit wool, with other raw materials free, or a smaller duty, we did not advocate or push the issue because the country is not prepared for it with labor strikes all When we shall ask for free trade, or a change in the tariff, we shall get what we require, as we always do; but what the country most needs now first of all, is to come back to the old land-marks; rest the money of the Constitution, reduce expenses, and then internal taxes all along the This is the sort of revenue reform we advocate, and must have before any radi-

cal change in the tariff to please or suit the mugwumps.—U. S. Economist. We give place to this exposition of th tariff views of our contemporary with pleasure. We noted its abstention from assault on the tariff during the last session of Congress, and congratulated it upon the fact that it was showing great good sense. Stillto some extent, it was responsible for the action of Congress in reducing the tariff in 1883. For years it had attacked the "black tariff," as it was pleased to call the tariff of 1867, and the reduction was a legitimate outcome of the agitation that the Economist and kindred journals had fostered. If the results which followed that disastrous experiment have enabled the Economist to take a clearer and more just view of the needs of the wool industry, and from its remarks we con clude this is the case, it is only another argument for the assertion that even an evil may be productive of some good, The Economis is in favor of the theory of free trade, but opposed to its practice. If it sticks to the latter part of its creed we shall hereafter count on its assistance in helping the woolgrowers as well as the woolen manufactur-

THE STATE FAIR.

The work on the grounds and buildings s progressing finely and all will be ready before the fair opens. Space has been arranged for the exhibition of the Panorama the military prize drill put in first-class con- showing. dition. The entrees in the live stock and farm implement departments (which close on September 1st), are very large, and more coming by every mail. The live stock and farm implements, and, in fact, all the departments, promise to be well filled. Secretary Sterling says the entries are much larger than at this date last year. One party has entered 600 varieties of notatoes; an artist enter 125 oil paintings. We will give the list of entries in the live stock department next favorably for a big fair.

The Visible Supply.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday says that the number of bushels of grain in stor in the United States and Canada August 28 and the increase and decrease compared with the previous week, is as follows: Wheat 41,285,035 bu.; increase, 1,464,183 bu. Corn, 11,977,702 bu.; increase, 838,354 bu. Oats, 4,244,879 bu.; increase, 977,702 bu. Rye, 571,564 bu.; increase, 36,631 bu. Barley, 578,960 bu.; decrease, 117,181 bu.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says:

"The week's splendid harvest weather has materially altered the position. Much grain has been secured. The crop in early sown districts is in fine condition, while late sown crops are rapidly maturing. Another week's sunshine will probably cause a big drop in prices.

THERE IS a perfect glut of poor peache in this market, and receivers are selling them at \$1@1 50 per bushel. A large amount spoiled before they could be got rid of. Sound, well ripened fruit of fair size, is scarce, and sells quick at \$2@2 25 per bushel. Plums are also in large supply, and most of the supply very poor ones. Yellow sold at 75@\$1 25 per bushel, as to quality and condition, and blue at \$1@1 75 per bushel. The warm muggy weather probably had a good deal to do with the condition some of the fruit was in, while it also decreased the demand. Arrivals are lighter this morning, and good fruit will do

On September 7th the Michigan Central Railroad will run an excursion from De troit to Mackinac. The tickets will be good to return up to September 16th. The time set for this excursion is the best of the season for a visit to Mackinac, and there is no doubt that the trip will be well patronized. Parties intending to take in this excursion can receive all the necessary information as to details by applying to Mr. C. A. Warren, Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 66 Wood-

MESSRS. James McMillan and John S. Newberry, partners in business, have each subscribed \$100,000 towards the building and maintaining of a free Homecepathic hospital in Detroit. A site was donated a few years ago by Mr. Amos Chaffee, another citizen of Detroit, and upon it building will now be commenced at once. The hospital is designed for those unable to pay for surgical aid, and will be entirely free.

MR. CHAS. F. GILLMAN, of Pewamo, Mich., has bought of C. E. Hitchcock, of Portland, Mich., the Holstein-Friesian bull Staveren 3639 H. H. B., by Onderdonk 369, he by Billy Boleyn 189; dam, Maria 147, with a milk record of 90 lbs. in one day. Staveren is two years old, and weighs ,760 lbs. in fair breeding condition.

REMEMBER the sale of Shorthorns by Messrs. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, and Will E. Boyden, of Delhi Mills, on the Central Michigan Fair Grounds, Wednesday, Sepember 29th. About 40 head will be offered.

Sheep and Wool Notes

THE Middlebury Register says that Mr. J. B. cherbino was to leave there on Monday for Boseman, Montana, with three carloads of heep. Messrs. J. A. Wright, Chas. A. Chap man and Richards & Speare, are also prepar ing shipments for the West.

THE U. S. Economist says: "Deputy Colector Berry, acting upon information received a few days ago, gave instructions to seize 15 bales of Donskoi wools, which were were seized as smuggled merchandise.'

Goop wool is a better commodity to hold o-day than gold, and it will pay better to hold it before the year is out, if we are to be governed any longer by old time principles of supply and demand, as the regulators of ices .- U. S. Economist.

AT the recent Commencement at the

State Agricultural College, the State Board of Agriculture conferred the honorary degree of Master of Science upon Mr. Samuel ohnson, the Professor of Agriculture. They also conferred the degree of Master of Science upon L. H. Bailey, Jr., Professor of Horticulture at the College, Mrs. Mary J. Merrell, Librarian at the College, Class of 1882, and Kizo Tamari of Kagoshina, Japan. The honors were well bestowed in each case. To Prof. Johnson we offer our congratulations, as this action shows better than any mere words the esteem in which he is held by the State Board, and is an evidence that he is as strong in their confidence as before the recent assault upon him by a few hot-headed young men who had reasoned themselves into the absurd idea that they were the College, and that it could not exist without their countenance

WHILE at Lansing last week, we had look over the live stock at the Agricultural College Farm. The calves of the different breeds put up for a feeding test are doing nicely. There are two Galloways, two Shorthorns, two Holstein-Friesians, one Hereford and one Jersey. The herd of Shorthorns never looked better, and the same can be said of the Herefords and other breeds. The condition of the live stock reflects credit upon Prof. Johnson and Mr. Wm. D. Brown, the herdsman. By the way, that Fennel Duke bull improves every time we see him, and it will take a good on to beat him. The College will be represented at the State Fair, and in Shorthorns and of the Battle of Gettysburg, and grounds for Herefords can make a very creditable

THE Argentine Republic bids fair to come to the front in the near future as one of the great wheat-producing countries of the globe. Consul-General Baker, in answer to requests from the State Department, has furnished the following interesting information in regard to the matter: "According to the latest survey and estimates the total area of the Argentine Republic is 120,000 square leagues, or 1,200,000 square miles, week. Everything seems to be working equal to the aggregate area of Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Greece. The estimate of land under tillage | were arrested. The office is 4,260,000 acres. 1,717,000 acres and 2,543,000 acres in other crops.

> MR. J. H. PEABODY, of Birmingham Oakland Co., brought into the FARMER office yesterday a sample of Mansury barley which he has been growing this season. It is a six-rowed variety, and a heavy yielder. The heads averaged 60 grains each, or nearly double the average of four-rowe varieties. It looks, too, as if it would weigh heavy. Mr. Peabody got his seed from New York State, where it is held in high esteem and is much pleased with it.

THE drouth in this State has interfered seriously with the preparation of land for fall wheat; but the heavy rains of Sunday night and Monday may have been genera enough to help matters. In many counties of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin the same state of affairs exist, and farmers are greatly worried because they cannot do their fall plowing.

Some California crop inflationists credit that State with a yield of 70,000,000 bu. of wheat this year. They always add about one-third to the actual figures, and this year seems to be no exception to the rule.

> NEWS SUMMARY. Michigan.

An Ypsilanti miller is shipping flour to Ire The year's product of salt is set down at 3

Plums are worth but 30 and 45 cents pe The Grange Hall and store at Denton we destroyed by fire last week.

Fourteen plums to two inches of tree is the way they grow plums at Portland Among the "sutlers' supplies" consumer at the Owosso reunion were 450 gallons of ice

Lapeer County "feels its oats." R. R Jones, of Mayfield, threshed 400 bushels from five acres of land.

A very interesting programme has been prepared for the Sanitary Convention to be held at Coldwater Sept. 9 and 10. Dr. Joseph Andrews died at Paw Paw las week. He was an old pioneer, and one of the most skillful surgeons in the State.

Cook & Co.'s bucket shop at Jackson closed up last week. It is believed a number of persons having deals are badly bitten. A company of solid business men have organized at Eaton Rapids to manufacture the Whipple harrow. Capital stock, \$20,000.

Wm. Schliskey, living near Royal Oak, was so terribly stung while attempting to hive a so terribly stung while attempting to hive a swarm of Italian bees, that it is feared he may die.

Mr. A. F. Andrews, of Fenton, complains that he will have but 200 baskets from his

peach orchard of 21 acres, where he ought a have gathered 2,000.

The boiler of Pearson's mill at East Saginaw exploded last week, destroying the main drill house and badly injuring Chas. Brown, the fireman who was trying to run the engine.

The D., L. & N. railroad has been extended from Lakeview to Howard City, giving direct railway communication between the Saginaws and Grand Rapids. Regular through

In the vicinity of Chelsea some farmers, believing that their cornfields would not amount to anything for corn, turned the cattle into them to eat up the forage, and later plowed up the land and will seed it to wheat. The Michigan wool clip for 1884 was 13,828,090 pounds. In 1885 it showed a decrease of
584,007 pounds. This year a serious decrease
in the number of sheep is again reported,
which is now estimated at not less than nine

The Ionia County Agricultural Society have The Ionia County Agricultural cooling maye decided to encourage the feeding and development of fat cattle by offering special premiums to the amount of \$150 at the coming premiums to the amount of \$150 at the continuation of the country will make it a nermanest premiums to the amount of \$150 at the cafair. The directors will make it a perm

Jonesville Independent: The case against Waldo Smith, arrested for dehorning cattle, contrary to the prejudices of his neighbors, was discontinued by the prosecution last and will continue the practice.

The Hart Argus, published up in the plum county—Oceana—says: Benton Gebhart brought us a limb of the celebrated Bradshaw plums, on which, in a length of 11 linches, hangs 14 plums, each one almost as large as a hen's egg, and the whole weighing nineteen

Wirt Newkirk, formerly of Williamsburg, Ky., published a paper at that place which was burned out last winter that place which was burned out last winter at the chart for a time Wirt Newkirk, formerly of Dexter, but now and a short time afterward was flooded, so that the "office" was in a boat for a time. Wirt resigns journalism, having sold out, but will return to Kentucky and practice law.

The State fish commission has two crews of men at work examining into the results of the work done by the commission. It is thought that the efforts to stock inland lakes with whitefish and land-locked salmon will be found to have been a failure, but that the uccess with brook trout has be

At Kent City a florist has built a large hothouse in which he expects to raise quantities of roses for shipment to the larger cities of the State and Chicago. As certain of our Detroit florists annually receive large consignments of cut roses from Boston and New York, especially about the holidays, it is probable his enterprise will fill "a long-felt vant." Nora Fetters, of Gratiot County, who killed

a man who was assaulting her aged father, was exonerated by a jury, and was afterward sent to the State Industrial School for a crime committed by another, was being taken home by the sheriff when she attempted to commit suicide by turning on the gas in her room at the Stowell House, Jackson. She was revived with difficulty. The first Chautauqua Assembly in the

The first Chautauqua Assembly in the State was held at Bay View camp grounds last week. Bay View, as is well known, is near Petoskey, and famed for its salubrious air and fine location. Next year a "Chautauqua Hall" will be erected, and in all probability a young and vigorous sister to the famous New York Chautauqua Assembly will wise un to beneaft our State. rise up to benefit our Stat Coldwater Republican; Mrs. Parker Hay-nor, of South Union, came near losing her life last week from a bee sting. She had been extracting stings from the face of her husband, who had been hiving bees and badly wounded by the angry insects. By some means a sting was conveyed into her throat, and although it was extracted, the virus had

remained a sufficient length of time to cause so much swelling that respiration was almost Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Odren, of Califor anniversary, the date being also Mrs. Odren' 92nd birthday. Mr. Odren is 95 years of age They have now living nine children, the oldes being 70 and the youngest 42. They have 46 grandchildren living, the oldest being 43, 33

utica Sentinel: A novel sight can be seen by any one having the curiosity to visit Nelson Ewell's farm, three miles from Almont, Lapeer County. It consists of three horses hitched to a sulky plow doing all the usual work of plowing a field, turning corners, etc., without the aid of a driver. A party of ladies and gentlemen watched the horses working in this manner fully an hour the other day, during which time they required no attention ing which time they required no attention whatever from the 13-year-old boy who had been left in charge of the field. The furrows

Milan Brass, of Norwich, M property and left town with a man named Craft. Suspicion was aroused, and the pair them by getting a friend to visit Craft in jail and promise to carry letters to Mrs. Brass. Craft fell into the trap and wrote a letter which led to the finding of the body of Brass in the root cellar of his farm, buried under a mass of sprouting potatoes. The guilty ones will probably spend the remainder of their

William Vanderhoof, farmer, of Ing-William Vanderhoof, farmer, of Ingham township, Ingham County, invested largely in the Bohemian oats scheme. His relatives at the east were continually advising him of the dangers of the business, and it is thought that his anxiety lest he held responsible for the bonds of the company, through his agency, and thus lose his property, led him to commit suicide by hanging himself in his tool-house list week. His neighbors speak highly of his good qualities.

General.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of any quantity of mediocre novels, is dead. There were 201 failures last week, as comared with 186 the previous week

Jeremiah Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was worth \$15,000,000, but that did not hinder him from dying last week. It is expected that the cattle ranches of the northwest will have 5,000 cattle to export this year and twice that many next year.

The visible supply of wheat was reduced by 3,400 bushels by the burning of Smith's warehouse at Buckthorn, Ont. Incendiary.

Albert G. Dewey, the "father of shoddy," died at Quebec last week. For 50 years he visited New England mills, putting in his machin :ry. There is terrible destitution in Stevens Co., Texas. The county is denuded of grass and grain, and the people need outside aid to keep them from starving.

Rev. J. C. Beecher, brother of Henry Ward, while insane committed suicide at his home at Coscob, Conn., last week. He was the youngest of the family.

Twenty persons in Lake, a suburb of Chicago, have been made seriously sick by esting diseased meat prepared and sold by a local butcher. One girl is fatally ill.

The Anaconda and St. Lawrence copper mines at Butte, Mon., have shut down, throw-ing 800 men out of work. The mines close on account of the low price of copper.

John Sharp, Mormon bishop and U. P. rail-road director, has been deposed by "the church" for agreeing to desist from living in polygamy and obey United States law.

There is a project on foot to have Adam Forepaugh's trained horse Blondin, walk a tight rope over Niagara Falls. Henry Bergh, of the C. P. C. A., will prevent it if possible.

The oleomargarine law is not to become a dead letter, it seems. A Chicago firm were fined \$25 last week for selling it for butter, and 20 more warrants are to be sworn out. Willie Sells, of Osage, Kansas, convicted of the murder of his father, mother, brother and the murder of his father, mother, brother and sister, has been refused a new trial, and must explate his crime by confinement in prison for

Immigration during the month of July to this country was 31,348, an increase of 3,866 over the corresponding month last year. German immigrants most numerous, Irish

There was trouble in New York again last week, on the street car lines. Several lives were lost, the result of attempting to run cars against the wishes of the striking em-

August 31, 188

The French ship L'Etoile was wrecked on galens Island, off Newfoundland, last week, galens Island, off Newfoundland, last week, welve of the crew were drowned, and the welve and nine sailors washed ashore just

Fulalia, 40 years a nun, was burne Sister Eduant, av years a hun, was buttered and death in her room at the academy of the immaculate Conception at Newport, Ky., by the overturning of a lighted candle which set

Negroes in the South are rapidly learning egroes in the south are rapidly feathing methods of the whites. Last week a mob 300 broke into the jail at Magnolia, Miss., out two colored men accused of murder A freight train ran through a misplaced

the at Cincinnati last week, and three cars sed the street, wrecking a milk wagon literally blocking a saloon, the front of The Red Lake Indians of Minnesota hav

The Red Lake indians of Minnesota have agreed to have their reservation sold and the money invested at five per cent by the government. At fair prices this would give every family about \$30,000. Frank Campbell, of Chicago, discovered a new and original way of raising funds. He compelled his employer, a board of trade man, to sign a check for \$150 at the point of a revolver. He got the check cashed and also got

There is a prospect that owing to a misun-derstanding between the clothing manufac-urers' association and the united clothing putters, 800 of the latter will be thrown out of

The Alaska Commercial Company took 99 The Alaska Commercial Company took 99, 980 seals last year, out of the 100,000 they are permitted to take. The government derived a revenue of \$222,437 from the catch. The number of seals on the islands, heretofore estimated at 5,000,000, is thought to be less than Cutting, over whose case Mexico and the

Cutting, over whose case Mexico and the United States seemed like to have hard words, if not blows, was released by the Mexico au-horities last week, and promptly removed himself to El Paso, over the border. His exof Mexican justice and prison perience of burned his hair gray. A carriage containing Senator Evarts, Miss Matthews, daughter of Judge Stanley Matthews, and C. C. Perkins, of Boston, was overturned at Windsor, Vt., last week, and Mr. Perkins instantly killed. He was a prominent business man of Boston. The others of the party were severely bruised.

party were severely bruised. Ex-Chief Clerk Gay, of the Pittsburg pen Ex-Chief Clerk Gay, of the extent of sion office, is a defaulter to the extent of \$11,337, covering a period of five years. At first he contented himself \$20 per day, but was captured in one day. accounts of 18,000 pensioners had to be examined to discover the extent of the pecula

When Romanjee Bryanjo Colah, a wealthy Parsee merchant of Bombay, went insane in New York in 1870, Nathaniel Jarvis was apcare of the traveler's money pointed to take care of the traveler's money, which amounted to \$100,000. An accounting was made to the State court recently, and Jarvis showed the residue to consist of \$33. The rest he claimed had gone for expenses and been lost in bad investments.

The National association of bogus suttermakers will make no attempt to test the constitutionality of the law until they see how the retail grocers are affected by it. If they will not pay the \$48 required the wholesale dealers will not pay the \$48 required from them. In that event the association would sell to consumers affected and proceed in test. direct and proceed to test.

The National association of bogus butter

Canadian custom officials at Barrington, near Halifax, boarded the American schooner Legal Tender, of Gloucester, to arrest the vessel for having shipped men without reporting. When the officer got on board, the vessel got under way, steering out and the Yankee captain paid no attention when the formal seizure was made. Finding he would be taken to sea, the officer and his be taken to sea, the officer and his assistant returned to land in a boat. In a short time the schooner A farmers' congress, in session at St. Paul. A farmers' congress, in session at St. Paul passed a long series of resolutions, expressing the wants of farmers. The resolutions ask Congress to create a Secretary of Agriculture, who shall also be a member of the Cabinet; an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to stamp out contagious diseases of animals; to use means the exports of the contagious diseases of animals; to use means and the contagions are supports of the exports of the contagions.

contagious diseases of animals; to use meant to prevent restrictions upon the exports of American farm products to other countries; the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and the maintenance of the tariffs on rice and sugar, and a good many other privileges, "too numerous to mention." A peculiar operation has been performed upon Will Heath, the famous trotting horse some time ago the animal, when in Texas caught cold, which resulted in contraction of the muscles of the larynx, rendering him comparatively useless for trotting purposes comparatively useless for trotting purpose Dr. Anderson, after successfully performin a similar operation on a horse of little value a similar operation on a horse of little value made a small slit in the horse's throat and in serted a silver tube. After the operation the horse became easier and breathed freely through the tube, and at once recommence trotting. The horse is now in perfect physical condition.

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21 acres, where he ought to earson's mill at East Sag ok, destroying the main drill injuring Chas. Brown, the trying to run the engine. trying trying direct property of the control of the

31, 1886

of Chelsea some farmers, heir cornfields would not ng for corn, turned the cat-at up the forage, and later ad and will seed it to wheat. ool clip for 1884 was 18,828,. 885 it showed a decrease of this year a serious decrease of sheep is again reported, nated at not less than nine

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ormerly of Dexter, but nov Ky., published a paper at afterward was flooded, so was in a boat for a time. salism, having sold out, but tucky and practice law.

mining into the results of mining into the results of the commission: It is afforts to stock inland lakes land-locked salmon will be a failure, but that the trout has been unmistak-

orist has built a large hotorist has built a large hot-expects to raise quantities ent to the larger cities of ago. As certain of our De-ally receive large consign-es from Boston and New about the holidays, it is prise will fill "a long-felt

ssaulting her aged father a jury, and was afterward adustrial School for a crime her, was being taken home

auqua Assembly in the Bay View camp grounds 'I'ew, as is well known, is I famed for its salubrious on Next year a "Chaube erected, and in all problem of the company of the ir State.

oblican; Mrs. Parker Hayon, came near losing her life
bee sting. She had been
from the fabe of her husen hiving bees and badly
angry insects. By some
conveyed into her throat,
s extracted, the virus had
nt length of time to cause
hat respiration was almost
s.

xander Odren, of Califo xander Odren, or Califor-, are supposed to be the uple living in Michigan. Drated their 72d marriage te being also Mrs. Odren's Odren is 95 years of age. g nine children, the oldest ungest 42. They have 40 ig, the oldest being 43, 32 i, and one great-great-mbined ages of the family

A novel sight can be seen the curiosity to visit Nel-hree miles from Almont, consists of three horses plow doing all the usual eld, turning corners, etc., driver. A party of ladies the horses working in a hour the other day, durever required no attention ley required no attention 13-year-old boy who had of the field. The furrows

ne. His wife sold out the as aroused, and the pai as aroused, and the pair officers put up a job on clend to visit Craft in jail ry letters to Mrs. Brass. trap and wrote a letter ling of the body of Brass his farm, buried under a otatoes. The guilty one the remainder of their

oof, farmer, of Ing-Ingham County, in-the Bohemian oats tives at the east were him of the dangers of nim of the dangers of is thought that his anxie-onsible for the bonds of agh his agency, and thus d him to commit suicide in his tool-house last rs speak highly of his

neral. ens, author of any quan-els, is dead.

lures last week, as comevious week. on, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 0, but that did not hinder week.

the cattle ranches of the 5,000 cattle to export this nany next year. of wheat was reduced by he burning of Smith's thorn, Ont. Incendiary.

the "father of shoddy," week. For 50 years he mills, putting in his ma-

estitution in Stevens Co., is denuded of grass and e need outside aid to keep brother of Henry Ward, ted suicide at his home ast week. He was the

Lake, a suburb of Chie seriously sick by eat-epared and sold by a lo-l is fatally ill.

St. Lawrence copper, have shut down, throw-ork. The mines close on tice of copper.

on bishop and U. P. rail-

been deposed by "the to desist from living in Inited States law. on foot to have Adam

horse Blondin, walk a ra Falls. Henry Bergh, prevent it if possible.

law is not to become a
A Chicago firm were
or selling it for butter,
are to be sworn out.

e, Kansas, convicted of er, mother, brother and d a new trial, and must

he month of July to an increase of 3,866 s, an increase of 3,866 ng month last year. most numerous, Irish

New York again last lines. Several lives of attempting to run s of the striking em-

The French ship L'Etoile was wrecked or Kalens Island, off Newfoundland, last week Twelve of the crew were drowned, and the centain and nine sailors washed ashore jus

Sister Eulalia, 40 years a nun, was burned to death in her room at the academy of the Immaculate Conception at Newport, Ky., by the overturning of a lighted candle which set fire to her bed.

Negroes in the South are rapidly learning the methods of the whites. Last week a mob of 500 broke into the jail at Magnolia, Miss., took out two colored men accused of murder and lynched them. A freight train ran through a misplaced switch at Cincinnati last week, and three cars crossed the street, wrecking a milk wagon and literally blocking a saloon, the front of which was toon out

The Red Lake Indians of Minnesota have agreed to have their reservation sold and the money invested at five per cent by the government. At fair prices this would give every family about \$30,000.

Frank Campbell, of Chicago, discover Frank Camputer, of change, and and original way of raising funds. He new and original way of raising funds. He compelled his employer, a board of trade man, to sign a check for \$150 at the point of a revolver. He got the check cashed and also got

There is a prospect that owing to a misun-derstanding between the clothing manufac-turers' association and the united clothing cutters, 800 of the latter will be thrown out of work and 20,000 workers directly or indirectly

The Alaska Commercial Company took 99, 280 seals last year, out of the 100,000 they are permitted to take. The government derived a revenue of \$262,437 from the catch. The number of seals on the islands, heretofore es timated at 5,000,000, is thought to be less than

Cutting, over whose case Mexico and the Cutting, over whose case Mexico and the United States seemed like to have hard words, if not blows, was released by the Mexico authorities last week, and promptly removed himself to El Paso, over the border. His experience of Mexican justice and prisons is said to have turned his hair gray.

A carriage containing Senator Evarts, Miss Matthews, daughter of Judge Stanley Matthews, and C. C. Perkins, of Boston, was overturned at Windsor, Vt., last week, and Mr. Perkins instantly killed. He was a prominent business man of Boston. The others of the party were severely bruised.

Ex-Chief Clerk Gay, of the Pittsburg pen-Ex-Chief Clerk Gay, of the Pricesure Facion office, is a defaulter to the extent \$11,337, covering a period of five years. first he contented himself \$20 per day, first he contented inhesit subsection of the subsection of finally \$700 was captured in one day. The accounts of 18,000 pensioners had to be examined to discover the extent of the pecula-

When Romanjee Bryanjo Colah, a wealthy Parsee merchant of Bombay, went insane in New York in 1870, Nathaniel Jarvis was ap-New York in 1870, Nathamer, Jarvis was appointed to take care of the traveler's money, which amounted to \$100,000. An accounting was made to the State court recently, and Jarvis showed the residue to consist of \$33. The rest he claimed had gone for expenses

The National association of bogus butter makers will make no attempt to test the constitutionality of the law until they see how the retail grocers are affected by it. If they will not pay the \$48 required the wholesale dealers will not pay the association would sell to consumers direct and proceed to test.

Canadian custom officials at Barrington, near Halifax, boarded the American schooner Legal Tender, of Gloucester, to arrest the vessel for having shipped men without reporting. When the officer got on board, the vessel got under way, steering out. and the Yankee captain paid no attention when the formal seigure was made. Finding he would Yankee captain patt in a straining he would be taken to sea, the officer and his assistant returned to land in a boat. In a short time the schooner was outside the

limits.

A farmers' congress, in session at St. Paul, passed a long series of resolutions, expressing the wants of farmers. The resolutions ask Congress to create a Secretary of Agriculture, who shall also be a member of the Cabinet; an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to stamp out contagious diseases of animals; to use means to prevent restrictions upon the exports of American farm products to other countries; the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and the maintenance of the tariffs on rice and sugar, and a good many other privileges, "too numerous to mention."

A peculiar operation has been performed upon Will Heath, the famous trotti g horse. Some time ago the animal, when in Texas, caught cold, which resulted in contraction of the muscles of the larynx, rendering him comparatively useless for trotting purposes. Dr. Anderson, after successfully performing comparatively uscless for trotting purposes. Dr. Anderson, after successfully performing a similar operation on a horse of little value, made a small slit in the horse's throat and inserted a silver tube. After the operation the horse became easier and breathed freely through the tube, and at once recommenced trotting. The horse is now in perfect physical condition.

On Sunday morning, at Chicago, during On Sunday morning, at Chicago, during a thunder shower, a powder magazine was struck by lightning. An explosion followed, by which Carrie Ahernworth was killed instantly, four persons fatally injured, and 25 more or less severely hurt. The damage to property is set down at \$75,000. The shock was felt at the Board of Trade building, seven miles away, so severely that the heavy plate glass skylights were shattered into fragments not larger than a fifty-cent plece. At a Catholic church at which mass was being celebrating there was a panic in the audience, and inc church at which mass was being cerebrab-ing, there was a panic in the audience, and many persons were bruised and crushed. The exploded magazine contained 140,000 lbs. of gunpowder and half that quantity of dyna-mite. The ruin wrought in the vicinity is in-

### Foreign.

Troops are being sent to County Kildare, ireland, to assist in evictions of the Irish peasantry, who are behind with their rents. Lord Salisbury has turned inventor. He tested last week an invention of his own for driving agricultural machinery by electricity. A railroad from Rangoon, India, to Man-delay, Burmah, is under way, and 163 miles of the 416 miles to be built, have already been

The loss of life by the breaking of the embankment of the IrrawaddyRiver at Mandelay, Burmah, was not nearly so great as reported. Twenty-five natives were drowned, but no

Saturday Greece was visited by an earth saturday Greece was visited by an earth-quake which destroyed the villages of Pyrgo and Philatra, the latter being literally swal-lowe? up by the convulsion. Reports indicate loss of 1,000 lives. The town of Zante also suffered severely.

Advices from Tamative say that French in Advices from Tamative say that relations fluence in Madagascar is meeting with serious obstacles. Public opinion is absorbed in the conclusion of a treaty giving an English company the right of collecting customs, working mines, and colning money, in consideration of a loan of £800,000.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, was forced Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, was been to abdicate last week; a single regiment of troops, with the assistance of the military cadets, accomplished the deposition. Russia assumed considerable authority, the Czar ordering Prince Alexander to be forwarded to dering Prince Alexander to be formatted.

Risseneff if he refuses to acquiesce in his enforced exit, and it is thought will not permit him to reascend the throne. England is on the side of the deposed prince. Late foreign advices indicate the return of the Prince, and resumption of his authority. It was a "tempest in a teapot." ce in his er

M. GAGNAIRE, a French scientist who has been experimenting with the sulphuret of carbon as an insecticide, announces that it is efficacious in the destruction of wire worms, moles, beetles, &c., whether in gardens or fields. Half an ounce per square yard dug in the soil with a spade, will get rid of the vermin.

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Sir.—Having used your Star brand of Old Pro
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Five cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week.

Nine cows have averaged 19 lbs. 16 oz. in a week.

Nine cows have averaged 19 lbs. 16 oz. in a week.

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## NIAGARA STOCK FARM,

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BATES FAMILIES Duchesses,

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grees unexceptionable. Also a grand four year old Holstein cow, with her yearling (bull) and spring (heifer) calves. These latter at a great bargain if taken together.

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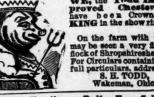
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## Poetry.

JUST BE YOND.

When out of the body the soul is sent, As a bird speeds forth from the opened tent, As the smoke flies out when it finds a vent, To lose itself in the spending-

Does it travel wide? does it travel far, To find the place where all spirits are? Does it measure long leagues from star to star And feels its travel unending! And caught by each baffling, blowing wind,

Till the courage fails and the sight is blight, Must it go in search of its heaven! I do not think it can be so. For weary is life as all men know,

n-tossed and beaten, before, behi

And battling and struggling to and fro Man goes from his morn to his even And surely this is enough to bear.

The long day's work in the sun's hot glare, ubt and the loss which breed despair The anguish of baffled hoping. And when the end of it all has come, And the soul has won a right to its home

Through the infinite spaces groping. No, wild may the storm be, and dark the day And the shuddering soul may clasp its clay, Afraid to go and unwilling to stay,

I do not believe it must wander and roam

But when it girds it for going, With a rapture of sudden conscious: I think it awakes to a knowledge of this:

That heaven earth's closest neighbor is, And only waits for our knowing; That 'tis but a step from dark to day,

From the worn.out tent and the buried clay To the rapture of youth renewed for aye, And the smile of the saints uprisen;

And that just where the soul perplexed Begins its journey, it meets the Lord,

And finds that heaven and the great reward, Lay just outside of its prison! -Susan Coolidas

MY CREED.

I hold that Christian peace abounds Where Charity is seen; that when We climb to Heaven, 'tis on the rous

A selfish scheme, a vain pretence, Where center is not-can there be Moreover I believe, and dare

I hold all else named piety

Affirm where'er my rhyme may go-Whatever things be sweet or fai

"Tis not the wide phylactery, Nor stubborn taste, nor stated prayers That makes us saints; we judge the tree

And when a man may live apart I know the blood about his heart Is dry as dust.



### PROVED TO BE TRUE.

(Concluded from last week.) Gladys' heart, like truth in the prove was at the bottom of a well for the next few hours. She breathed not a word to any one of what she knew, silently watching Sir Miles' face when a knock came at the door; but on the second day they breathed more

freely, for all seemed safe. It was just growing dusk, and the party were assembled in the great hall, when there was a sound of voices mingled with tramping of feet without; the door was pushed open, and a Parliamentary officer bearing a warrant in his hand entered the room. Sir Miles rose at once, but quite quietly. He

esy, and asked to know the officer's errand. Sergeant Faith-without-Works Higgins was quite untroubled by any servile notions of the respect due to old age. He briefly ommunicated his mission, standing the while in an easy posture in the centre of the room with his hat on. He was to bring Sir Miles Lutteridge with him to London at once, there to give an account to the Parliament of the claims by which he held his es-

tates at the present time. The old Cavalier saw at once that this frivolous charge was merely a ruse to get him out of the way while the house was searched; but he felt that resistance would not only excite suspicion. He must go; and, before he went, he must apprise some one of his captive in the secret chamber. But whom? He hardly knew.

"You will permit me, sir, an hour to make my preparations?"

Why, yes! but you will pardon me if I hold it to be my duty to be in the room whilst you do so." Sir Miles was in a state of consternation

What on earth could he do? Any piece of writing that he might frame would certainly be read. He knew that he could not be back under eight days at the soonest. Meanwhile The thought was horrible! Why had he not had the prudence to tell some one before? He had foreseen all contingencies but his own removal from the scene of action. He would not show his despair however, but repaired to his bed-room, fol. lowed by his bewildered children, who in silence began to collect his necessaries.

He sat by the table in a kind of stupor. Presently Gladys Morven slipped into the room, with an "Oh, pardon me, sir!" to the grim sergeant which was so sweet that he could not forbear wringing his rusty featares into a kind of a smile.

"Come, dear uncle, which of these ruffles will you take?" asked the girl; and, as she held them to him, he saw a slip of paper pinned on one of the folds.

"I know your secret. You may trust me Say nothing." He glanced up at her with a look of e

comprehension and boundless relief. "I will take both these ruffles, Gladys,"

he answered quietly. The girl hurried away, her heart full o

gladness; she could feel what a weight she had lifted off her uncle's mind. When next she passed by him, he whispered-"Caution?"-and while leaning over his

trunk-" Attempt nothing until the soldiers

To both admonitions she replied by a look of acquiescence, keeping a bright face during the parting and cheering the others.

But when the old Cavalier had mou his horse, the Scripture-quoting sergeal t has given the order to start, and the little envalcade had ridden down the winding

evenue and disappeared behind the thick trees, Gladys began to realize what a weight of responsibility she had taken upon her.

She and Martin, the butler, were standing side by side in the entrance, watching Sergeant Higgins, who, having removed his iron helmet was mopping his fiery forehead and quoting with vigor a few texts which he doubtless considered appropriate to the oc-

"At what time will it be your pleasure to leave the house, sergeant?" quoth Martin grimly, with difficulty curbing his tongue to use terms of eivility.

"Why," returned the godly man, with gentle smile, "as it seems there be vermin in this neighborhood, I have thought it well to remain here a space in case you might be disturbed in the night!"

Gladys was in despair at the thought of the sergeant prolonging his stay. How could the captive in the well be reached? She saw however that she would best help mat ters by keeping a straight face. So she thanked Sergeant Higgins sweetly for his kind care of them, and tripped off, revolving in her busy brain what it would be most advisable to do.

Her plan was this. She would tell no one about her secret till the soldiers were gone, her reason being that Maud, if she knew would certainly tell Randolf Debrett, who visited the house every day; and he would as certainly consider it his duty to inform the Parliamentary soldiers of Captain Went worth's place of concealment.

"Of course, as soon as Maud hears that her lover is so near her, she will be wild to go to him; and I can stay at the top of the well and draw them up. All now depends on how long these hateful soldiers stay."

Great were Gladys' sufferings during the

next two days. It was the night on which Sir Miles had promised to release Captain Wentworth; and the girl's pillow was wet with tears as she thought of his waiting alone in the ghastly haunted chamber. She pictured him straining his ears for the approaching footfall which never came—the footfall of a fellow-creature. Then another thought struck her. She wondered how much oil Sir Miles had supplied him with for his lamp. Burning all day and all night, his store could hardly last long; and then he would be in the dark! Alone in the dark! Burying her face in the pillows, she prayed that the soldiers might depart quickly.

They stayed three days and three nights. All that time the girl bore the weight of her

Maud's grief at her father's departure had been so great as to necessitate frequent visits from Sir Randolf, who set himself diligently to comfort her. Meanwhile Gladys marvelled somewhat that Maud should care to sit so long alone with Si Randolf in the library, when she knew that her father and her lover were both in much

"Those hateful soldiers! Look! Look into the court yard! They are going!" she cried excitedly. "They are bringing out their saddle bags and saddling their horses! They are mounting! Oh, thank Heaven, thank Heaven!"

"Well, of course I'm glad they're going," said Maud, "because they ate a great deal and made too free a use of the stables; but I can't see what other harm they did."

Gladys hardly heard this speech. She had started out of the room to ascertain if the sergeant was really about to take his final departure. It was true. The soldiers were satisfied that all was quiet; and by mid-day they were gone, leaving Gladys in a state of excitement which she could hardly control.

"Maud, come here at once!" she cried eagerly, bounding upstairs, after watching the last of the Ironsides out of sight. have something of the

ance to tell you." "Well, you must be quick," said Maud who was fastening on a blue breast-knot "for I have something else to do beside listen to you. Randolf is in the library." "Oh, Maud-" Gladys stopped short. hiding her disappointment with difficulty "I can't tell you till he is gone: so please

please don't keep him very long." "Keep him! As if I ever try to keep him;" cried Maud, in hot indignation. "No, no, of course not, dear," said

Gladys hastily; "but I mean however much he may want to stay, send him away quickly, for in truth I want to speak to you.' Half mollified, the ruffled beauty sailed lown stairs, leaving Gladys to curb her im patience as best she could.

Mistress Lutteridge was merciful. sent her adorer away in an hour and a half -after which time Gladys found her in the library, seated by the fire, with a complacent smile on her pretty face.

"Still with your tragedy face on, Gladys! Unburden your mind, my dear girl. What is this awful intelligence?"

"It is awful indeed, Maud. Do you know that ever since the day on which Captain Wentworth, as you thought, left the house he has been concealed in the secret chamber within a few yards of us?" Mand bounded from her seat with a scream

"Good gracious, Gladys! Why on earth haven't you told me? Are you jesting? Does my father know?" Thereupon Gladys recited the whole story

and finished by explaining why she had not sooner effected the release of her prisoner. "And now. Maud." she said. "we nee only wait till it is dark, and then you can go

down the well and bring him out,"

"I? No, thank you! What do you mean Gladys? I wouldn't go down that well for fifty thousand pounds!"

"But to save Captain Wentworth's life?" cried Gladys, in blank amazemen

"Not to save twenty men's lives!" "You love him, and he is starving there!" "I tell you some one else must go! The

rope would break, or I should see a ghost, "I heard you tell him with your own lips

that you didn't believe in ghosts!" "I can't help it; no human power nduce me to go down that well at night."

"Then I suppose I must go down, and you must wait by the well to draw me up." "I wonder what next you will propose, Gladys! I wait—alone—in this bitter coldin that haunted yard! I should lose all self-

control—I should die of fright—I——" "Then, in the name of all that is wom y, do you propose that we leave Captain entworth to his fate?" demanded Gladys, who had grown white even to her lips and stood with her hands rigidly locked to-

"No, of course I don't! It is you who are so silly," returned Maud, violently ringing

"Maud, are you mad?" cried Gladys passionately. "Do you mean to alarm the whole house?" "No-only to send a servant to fetch

Randolf back. How silly you were to let

me send him away!"

Gladys darted to the door and locked it "Now, Maud, be reasonable. If you care -as I believe you do-for Captain Went worth, please consider that, if you wish to see him in the hands of his enemies, you can take no surer way than by letting Sir Randolf Debrett into the secret. You your self heard what he said about it. Now, once for all, reflect like a rational being

"Gladys, I daren't-I daren't! I tell yo simply I am not like you. I am sure I de sire Captain Wentworth's safety with all my heart; but I can't kill myself for him." For a minute Gladys surveyed her with

and tell me, will you help me to rescue you

bewilderment that was beyond speech; then she turned to her with decision. "If you really mean that heartless, crue

speech, I insist on your promising to tell no one a word of what I have said, and to leave me to do exactiy as I wish in the matter. "That is easily promised," said Maud placidly. "And now, as you seem to be

to open the door." Gladys hesitated a minute, her finger or

the latch. "Do you mean all you have said, Maud Is your love for Captain Wentworth no

stronger?" "There!" broke in her cousin. "It would seem that you are in love with him yourself by the fuss you are making! I really should be jealous at the thought of sending you down there: but I don't think I need fea you as a rival, coz-your hoydenish manner are hardly to Captain Wentworth's taste! So saying, she walked out of the room leaving Gladys with the color ebbing an flowing in brilliant tides in her usually pale cheeks. A big tear which splashed down upon her hand roused her. Martin, the old utler, was standing at her side. "I think you rang, mistress?"

"Hush, Martin! I am going to take you nto my confidence."

She closed the door once more, and in low tones told him all her trouble. They settled that as soon as it was dark they should go from the house by different doors and meet by the well in the yard. Gladys must be the one to go down, as Martin assured her he would best be able to render assistance should any difficulty arise with the windlass He was to be provided with a footman' livery to disguise the fugitive. Gladys was to take with her a lamp, a small bottle of wine, and a crust, while Martin had more substantial provisions in readiness at the well's mouth.

Every moment seemed an age to Gladys until Charles had gone to bed and the house was quiet.

It was a very dark night; inky clouds covered the sky, not a star was visible. There was no wind, and every sound was heard distinctly in the stillness.

All was so black when Gladys arrived a the place of meeting that she could scarcely make out the figure of Martin till the glim mer of a small lantern directed her; and run ning hurriedly over the rough, uneven stone navement, she was soon at his side.

"Bravely done, Mistress Gladys!" h whispered. "The rope is sound; you will have to cling tightly, though, to avoid a spill. Hast ever been down before, mis-

"No, Martin, never. Do tell me what to do!"

self," said Martin. "I know that about hal way down you come to a small door with a kind of ring for a handle; and that's about all I do know. You must find your own

way after that." The girl shivered.

"Courage, mistress?" said Martin. "I am not afraid," said Gladys Morven

Without further ado, she secured her lamp to her waist and stepped into the bucket then it began to descend. The shiny, slimy green walls were lit up by the gleam of her light. Newts and insects crawled on them: there was a ceaseless drip, drip from some where beneath her; and no other sound save the faint creak of the long disused windlass was to be heard. It seemed to her that she had been descending slowly for hours when

at last she descried the small door. Martin had given her one end of a piece of cord, which she was to pull once for him to stop and twice to be drawn up again. She pulled this and the bucket swung poised in mid-air. With some difficulty she manage in her unsteady vehicle to grasp and turn the ring on the door that she had discovered It opened, and before her there was a gloon that seemed impenetrable. Every fibre of her frame seemed to quiver with a nameles terror as she stepped into the pitch-dark passage. The bucket, relieved of her weight swung back, crashing against the opposite side of the well with a thud that made her jump with terror. She felt that her maiden's courage was fast evaporating; but her will, which was stronger than her weak flesh

Holding her lamp aloft, she crept down the narrow path. At last, embedded in the damp glistening rock, she espied a small door. It grated on its hinges with so dismay a creak that her heart almost leaped into her mouth. Tremulously she peered up the narrow stair which it disclosed. Dared she ascend? Suddenly from the echoing recesses of the vault came a sound—probably that of some stone which had fallen in the well beneath; but her excited mind attributed it to supernatural causes. Fear seemed to give her wings-she almost flew up the spiral, dark, and filthy stairs until she reached a

small door clamped with iron. Totally overcome by frantic terror and wild desire to see a human face, she beat madly against the door, crying-

"Open-open, Maurice! Save me!" The handle was turned, the door flew open, and the half senseless form of the girl fell forward upon the stone floor. Almost at the same instant she was caught up by a pair of vigorous human arms; her reeling head lay at rest on a man's broad shoulder; and a deep voice, strangely tremulous, said in her earand all of those fair hopes, and proved him

"Gladys, - heart's darling! Heaven bless you! Did you come alone to save me?"

For a minute or two she lay quite still in his protecting clasp, safe, as she felt at the noment, from all dangers ghostly and bodily; she even put up her hand to feel his cheek! and the action was immediately taken advantage of by Maurice; for he bent lower till his lips rested on hers in one long warm kiss.

MONTH WILLIAM VINCENTERS

The kiss aroused the girl; she started up. disengaged herself from him, and stood upright. Her lamp, which she had placed on the threshold, lit up a strange scenesmall square vault with a low groined roof. On a wooden table lay a few books, and a cup and a plate which were empty. A mattress and some bedding were on the floor, near a lamp that had long since died out. And facing each other in this grim place were these two-the man tall and pale with watching and fasting, but with a strangely triumphant gleam in his dark eyes; the girl mall frail trembling, the tears on her cheeks warring with the smiles on her lips, hands half extended towards the tall figure that bent over her, and her tongue striving to say what the sobs in her throat hindered. At last Gladys spoke.

"And—and you are still living, are you

The question was too ridiculous. Maurice Wentworth laughed outright, and with one stride caught Gladys Morven to his heart. "My dearest life, living indeed-alive for the first time, if you will only say you love mistress here, perhaps you will condescend

me a little!" "Ah! Then you do not despise me, after

"Despise you! Is it possible you do no know how I worship you? And you have risked your precious life for mine!"

Then her womanly tenderness asserted i self, and she bethought her that he had had nothing to eat. So she made him sit down by the table, and knelt by him, feeding him delicately with bread steeped in wine, the while she told him the whole account of her sufferings and of her wondering whether he was alive or dead; and he in return told her how he was almost giving up hope of a rescue, and was beginning to try to dig through the walls of his chamber, and get out that way, at all risks; and how the thought of her had comforted him sleeping and waking, and how he was almost despairing when he heard her voice at the door, and almost thought it must be some mocking fiend But, when he saw that it was her indeed

and that he owed his life to her-He could say no more for a few seconds and then in that secret chamber their love vows were plighted; and no king's palace

could have seemed more glorious to them. Martin's patience was almost exhauste He had waited more than two hours in the January night, was becoming somewhat anxious, and was just considering what he should do if any harm had come to Mistress Gladys, when he felt a pull at the cord fastened round his wrist. With an exclamation of rladness, he hauled up the bucket, and there was Gladys herself, trembling and radiant, clinging to the rope.

"Quick, quick, Martin! Draw him up! He made me come first! Don't ask me anything till he's safe!"

The bucket was again lowered, and in a few minutes the Captain made his appearance. On reaching terra firma he uncovered his head reverently, and stood for a moment with his pale brave face upraised to the dark sky.

"Gladys," cried Maud, drawing back the bed-curtains the next morning, "where did you- Who gave you that ring on your third finger?"

"Oh, I-a friend of mine?" said Gladys. "I am sure I have seen Cantain Wentworth with it on his finger!" cried Maud excitedly. "I don't believe he is down that

"You are right in thinking that he is not down the well, Mistress Lutteridge, but he was till I got him out. He is away now, out of reach of his enemies and safe, I

"Gladys, you have played me false?" "Oh, no, Maud, I have not indeed!" said Gladys earnestly, taking her hands. "I told you all. Had you loved Maurice, you yould have dared anything for his sake; but, when I saw you cared not, I began to onder whether I had not made a mistake. So Martin let me down the well, and I found him. Oh, Maud, it is I, not you, whom he loves, and it is I, not you, who love him And I have promised to be his wife; and I will wait gladly-yes, even for years-til he comes home, for, oh, I do love him very, very dearly!"

It is the year of grace 1600-two year later-and a change has come over the face of all England. There is nothing but merrymaking and riot from shore to shore: for the King has come to his own again. The warm-hearted, frank, and sociable English nen have thrown off the veil of canting hypocrisy and feigned piety. There are no ore cropped heads, no more sad colore resses—there is no more repression of gen nine feeling; and, because nothing can be done, but all the world must rush into extremes, every man thinks it is his duty to conduct himself as one out of his sense every good citizen who drinks the King's health deems that it behooves him also to get drunk; so that, on the whole, it is, to be doubted if things are in any respect better than heretofore.

The infection of misrule and roysterin and intemperance has not reached the re mote mansion of Lutteridge, which looks very beautiful and bright as it stands with a full June sunshine gilding its worn stone urrets, encircled by green foliage, undulating park-land stretching away on every side nto the hazy distance.

New-comers mingling with the guest who throng the hall find that they have in deed penetrated into distinguished society Sir Miles is advancing backwards and bar neaded, with every mark of reverence, up the room before a gentleman in Court dress with swarthy features, a profusion of dark curling hair, and bold black eyes. Surely this must be the Merry Monarch himself! He reaches the seat prepared for him a the end of the room, and grasps his host' hand with a genial and easy condesc which is so winning; and he has a kingle

look as he stands there, the centre of the

hopes of England; for the time has not ve

come when he shall have disappointed each

self as mean a despot and libertine as eve

"So you are all home from church, and I bave come too late for the wedding," cried Charles II., his voice ringing through the lofty chamber; "but I am not too late, I hope, to offer my sincerest congratulation to the newly married couple-eh, my mos

"With your Majesty's most gracious per. nission, I must crave leave to present to you my only daughter and her husband, Sir Randolf Debrett," says Sir Miles, beckon ing forward Maud, who stands blushing in her white bridal satin and pearls, with drooped eyelids and demure bearing.

By her side stands Randolf, his croppe head hidden by a flowing wig of luxuriant curls, his attire all ruffles and velvet-a Royalist every inch of him, as he makes low reverence to his sovereign. Yet, although Sir Randolf and Lady De

brett are being formally presented to hi Majesty, and though their hearts are swelling with pride and importance, the interes of the concourse of spectators seeme centred in another part of the room, where another couple are standing together. The little bride's head scarcely reaches the shoulders of her comely bridegroom, who wears his own dark hair and has shining brown eyes lit up with a light of perfect

nappiness. Some would hardly recognize in the Baron of Penistone, so debonair and loving, the dark, cold, reserved Captain Wentworth of two years ago, albeit the Baroness, his wife, is wonderfully like shy Gladys Morven of former days, her carriage no more dignified, her dimples no fewer, her tawny locks just as irrepressible as when the Parliamentary soldiers visited Lutteridge mansion. But this blissful couple are not to remain longer gazing into each other's eyes; for the King having received Randolf Debrett's expres sions of loyalty, has spied the Baron, and shouts out immediately-

"Ha, Maurice! There you are, my good friend Maurice! Come hither, Baron Whoever-you-are-my tongue can frame no newfangled titles for you—come and bring your bride, if she will do me the honor to allow me to kiss her hand!"

With the quiet simplicity of one used to Court manners, Maurice leads his wife up the long room. A murmur of applause is heard as Gladys bends in graceful courtesy before the monarch. Charles raises her instantly, and, in sight of all the crowd, drops on one knee and puts his lips to the soft little hand.

"So this," he says, looking with wonder at the youthful face and deep soft eyesthis is the lady who went alone at night down a haunted well to save the man she loved! Madam, I am proud to know that I have such a lady in my dominions!" Then raising his voice so that all may hear, he cries-"I can wish my truest friends no greater blessing than that Heaven shall send them, one and all, another such wife a this!"

Maurice's usually quiet face glows, an there is a half-doubtful curl on his lip, as though he were defying the world in general to find such another peerless treasure as his Gladys.

"Od's life, Maurice," goes on his Ma esty, "I must see this celebrated well Where is it? Can I have a sight of it?" "Whenever your Majesty pleases, if you

do us the honor to wish it," returns Maurice "My wife and I will be proud to show it to "Twas an act of pure heroism," says Charles, more thoughtfully than is his wontas he muses over the sweet, modest face be

fore him. "But Lady Penistone, you have proved the fallacy of a certain well-known old proverb-have you not?" "Which is that, your Majesty?" says Gladys, speaking for the first time, and turning the full lustre of he

eves full on the King's face. "One which I should advise both vo aud Maurice to keep carefully in mind for the future," says Charles; and he makes a low bow laughingly to Lord and Lady Penistone as he adds impressively, "Leave well

The other morning as a janitor of a bank pened the door of said institution he was surprised to observe three rather tired-looking citizens seated on the steps, the centre one of whom held a sealed envelope carefully in sight of his two companions. They had evidently been waiting a considerable

Good Collateral.

"Want to make a deposit, gentlemen?" asked the cashier, who shortly arrived.

'Step inside," "No, I want to negotiate a loan," sai the man with the envelope, excitedly, "and there ain't a minute to lose. I want five thousand dollars quicker'n Hades can score

feather." "What collaterals have you, Govern

nents?" inquired the bank official. "Governments nothin'. I've got so thing that beats four per cent all to hollow You see I've been sitting in a poker gam cross the street, and there's over four thous and dollars in the pot. There are three or four pretty strong hands out, and the boys have given me thirty minutes to raise a stake on my hand. It's in this envelope. Just look at it, but don't give it away to these gentlemen. They're in the game, and came

along to see I don't monkey with the cards.' "But, my dear sir," said the cashier, who had quietly opened the envelope and found it to contain four kings and an ace, "this is entirely irregular—we don't lend money on "But you ain't agoin' to see me raised out

I just can clean out the whole gang. You see we ain't playing flushes, I've got 'em right in the door!" "Can't help it, sir. Never heard of such a thing," said the cashier; and the disap-pointed applicant and friends drifted sadly ont. On the corner they met the bank's president, who was himself just from a quiet little all night game at the Union. They explained the case again, and the next moment he superior officer darted into the bank

eized a bag of twenties and followed the rio. In about ten minutes he returned with the bag and an extra handful of twentie which he flung on the counter.

"Here, credit five hundred to interest ac count," he said to the cashier. "Why, I hought you had more business snap, sir.

ver play poker?"
"No. sir." "Ah! thought not—thought not. If you'd know what good collateral was id you'd know what good collateral was, temember, in the future, that four kings and an ace, flushes barred, are always good in this institution for our entire asset our entire assets!"—N. Y. Tribune.

Stanton, Lincoln and Grant,

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in Macmillan's Magazine, writes:-Stanton, I see, toiling without remission at his overwhelming task. This man was in labor a giant, and perhaps a country never was served with a sterner sense of duty. In the field the mules, in the office Stanton pulled the war through with dogged tenacity and with little reward or praise. For Stanton seemed not to be popular. In his position it was hardly possible to avoid making enemies, and he was probably rendered irritable by the malady which he had contracted by sitting without intermission at his desk. If monuments were always proportioned to services Stanton's monument would be grand.

I was almost ashamed to take advan-

tage of Mr. Seward's introduction to President Lincoln, who had something to do in those tremendous days besides receiving idle visitors, though I am afraid he had a good many idle visitors, and, what was worse, a good many office-seekers to receive. But I vielded to the temptation, and found the President most kind and courteous. A glance was sufficient to dissipate the impression of Lincoln's unseemly levity amidst scenes of horror which had been produced in England by the repetition of his jokes and apothegms. Care and anxiety never sat more visibly on any mortal brow. His love of mournful poetry was a proof that the natural temperament of the man was melancholy, and his face showed that he felt the full responsibility of his terrible position. I know not whether there was any particle of truth in the story that after Chancellorsville he meditated suicide: but I can well believe that Chancellorsville went to his heart. The little stories one or two of which he told in the interview which I had with him, were simply his habitual mode of expression, and perhaps at the same time a relief for his surcharged mind-

a pinch as it were of mental snuff. Grant I saw in Stanton's office, and he struck me as a most quiet and unpretending thunderbolt of war. In the camp saw his tent, which was as plainly equipped as that of any subaltern, and i was well known that he hated military parade. Of his strategy I am no judge, nor can I pretend to decide whether any good purpose was served by all the carnage of the last campaign; but beyond question the victor of Fort Donelson was felt to be the military pillar of the North. Grant was thoroughly loyal both to the cause and to his colleagues. I suppose it must be said that he was ruthless. He certainly was, if it be true that he refused to exchange prisoners when his soldiers were perishing by thousands in the murderous prison camp at Andersonville. But if he shed blood without stint, he brought the slaughter to a close.

## A Tramp's Novel Expedient.

"Beating one's way on the passenger trains is not an easy thing to do on the Pacific roads," said a traveler from the West, "but during my last trip I saw a most novel expedient employed by a tramp. Early one morning when we were pretty well up in the mountains. I got up and dressed myself and took a chair out on the platform for a breath of fresh air. Presently the train stopped at a water tank, and I jumped to the ground to stretch my legs a moment. As I walked up ahead I was surprised to hear a snore. Could it be sible, I thought, that there was any body who could snore loud enough to be heard through the double floor of a

sleeping car? "The snoring seemed to come from under the coach, and so I resolved on a closer look. Bending down, I glanced under the body of the car and saw there a scene which struck me as being about the oddest I had ever witnessed. In a hammock, which he had evidently stolen from some door-yard in California, lay a tramp sleeping soundly and snoring noisily. The hammock was swung under the car, close to the floor, and one leg of its occupant hung out and trailed rather close to the ground. In that queer bed his trampship had been riding all night without ticket or birth check, and with no fear of being compelled to join in two-dollars-all-around for the benefit of the porter at the end of his journey. He rode some fifty miles further before he was discovered and bounced, and then strode off in search of food, and to wait until night before resuming his journey

### under another palace car. Where They Insult Politely.

It has long been considered that a person can be more politely insulted in Paris than in any city in the world. A gentleman who undertook to speak in public there recently expressed himself in such a low tone of voice that the audience were unable to hear him. He was lecturing upon a geographical subject, and copies of a map about three feet square had been generally distributed. Presently one of the audience rolled up his map in the form of a very long and attenuated lamp-lighter, inserted the small end in his ear, and turned the other end toward the speaker. on a hand like that?" whispered the poker-It was a rather ludicrous performance. ist. "These fellows think I'm bluffing, and but not a laugh was heard among the polite assemblage. In two minutes. however, every map in the house was turned into an ear-trumpet, and the speaker saw himself confronted with sort of mammoth porcupine, whose nearest quills almost touched his lectern He at once spoke louder.

> Label and Use With Care. One can scarcely be too careful in

handling and placing strong or poisonous liquids. There are two or three volatile liquids used in families which are particularly dangerous, and must be employed, if at all, with special care. Benzine, ether, and strong ammonia constitute this class of agents. The two first-named liquids are employed in eleaning gloves and other wearing apparel, and in removing oil stains from carpets, curtains, etc. The liquids

are highly volatile and flash into vapor

ing them is removed. Their vapors are very combustible, and will inflame at long distances from ignited candles or gas flames, and consequently they should never be used in the evening, when the house is lighted. Explosions of a very dangerous nature will occur if the vapor of these liquids is permitted to escape into the room in considerable quantity. In view of the great hazard in handling these liquids cautious housekeepers will not allow them to be brought into their dwellings, and this course is very commendable. As regards ammonia, or water of ammonia, it is a very powerful agent. especially the stronger kinds sold by druggists. An accident in its use has recently come under our notice, in which a young lady lost her life by taking a few drops through mistake Breathing the gas, under certain circumstances, causes serious harm to the lungs and membranes of the mouth and nose. It is an agent much used at this time for cleansing purposes, and it is unobjectionable if proper care is used in its employment. The phials holding it should be kept apart from others containing the medicines, etc., and rubber stoppers to the phials should be used. Oxalic acid is considerably employed in families for cleansing brass and copper utensils. This sub. stance is highly poisonous, and must be kept and used with great caution, In crystalline structure it closely resembles sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts, and, therefore, frequent mistakes are made and lives lost. Every agent that goes into families amongst inexperienced persons should be kept in a safe place, labelled properly, and used with great care.

#### Resutiful Rread-Winners. There are all kinds of women in the

Northwest. From the cultured dames of our best cities the grade runs all the way down to the female road agent, But, as a rule, the girls of Montana are made of the very best material to be had on the continent, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Scattered all over the broad prairies of Montana are refined and cultured women, bred in affin ence and ease, proud, young and hopeful, called by the misfortunes of their husbands or led by their desires to enter and achieve in new fields the mission of life, to surrender society, the home and friends and scenes of their youth and march boldly to a far-off wilderness and endure privation, toil, labor and suffering.

But these women have grown brave. industrious, self-reliant, full of pluck and energy, and perfect horsewomen, healthy, hearty, active and independent and in many cases about as pretty and as plump as the very best of climates can make them. Now, the typical Montana girl, if left alone, will succeed where an ordinary man would fail. With no vices, they stick closely to business, and if bent on tree claiming, homesteading, or pre-empting a quarter, half, or whole section of land, they generally stay by the claim to the end and prove

up on time. Many of these enterprising damsels wouldn't have a husband at any price. Again, many after laying the foundation of a comfortable fortune are taken in by some lazy bachelor who comes loafing along, sees the chance, marries the maiden, and settles down into a nice ready-made home. These girls are breadto all kinds of schemes, such as ranching, herding of sheep or cattle, school superintendents, and even politics.

Healthful Dress for Women. The great trouble with our feminine mode of dress is that the warmth is unevenly distributed over the surface of the body. The waist, hips and lower back are much over-heated by the lapping of the upper and lower garments, while the head, throat and extremities are usually only half protected. To this cause alone can be traced a great part of the ill health of the American women. Women often break down from over work: but working at a disadvantage in corset and heavy skirts has a great deal to do with it. We cannot do so much nor do it as well as we could if public sentiment permitted women a hygienic mode of dress. Skirts reaching to the feet are an undoubted hindrance to free and easy motion; but as the petticoat is here, and has come to stay for a long time at least, we must study ways and means for making it as little harmful

as possible. Everybody knows that men owe much of their good health and success to their suitable style of dress. Now what women want is to secure the benefits of men's general mode of dress in their undergarments, using over these the ordinary dress, in its most sensible form, as the badge of womanly

modesty. To specify: the first garment put on should be some kind of a knit union suit with long sleeves, which is elastic and covers near the whole body. Unless this is very heavy and warm, it should be surmounted by another flannel union suit of cloth, at least in this northern climate. Then should follow a light flannel skirt, made in princess style without any heavy trimmings. In moderate climates, there is nothing better for this purpose than Jersey cloth; and for cold climates eider-down flannel. Both wash well, and have a knitted web, which enables them to be fitted perfectly and yet give every muscle of the body full play. If the dress is in one piece, so much the better; if in two pieces sew short, strong tapes to the seams of the waist just above the waist line, make buttonholes in them, and place corresponding buttons on the loose yoke or band of the light-weight dress skirt. The idea is to have the whole body evenly covered, with few, if any, bands around the waist, and all the weight depending from the shoulders. Let the clothing be as light as consistent with warmth.

So small, such a wee, little, tiny fleck. Twas a wonder she saw so well; But it brought her face so very near, In that dim, uncertain light. That the thought, unspoken, was made quite clea And I know 'twas a sweet " Good-night." How Pat Secured Converts. Some people who are not acquainted with priests have an idea that they are solemn stern men who can't appreciate a joke and never think of telling one. Yeeterday it was the good fortune of a reporter for this paper to meet a priest who is frequently called to the Charity Hospital, and who has accomplished much good in reforming the unfortunate people so often found in that institution. During the conversation the reverend father told numerous amusing anecdotes of his personal experiences, and wound up a very pleasing evening by telling a funny story about a priest in Ireland who was labor. ing to get a number of convicts to join Catholic Church. It seems that seven men were sentenced to be transported, and among hem was an Irishman convicted of counterfeiting. According to the custom of the country the convicts were allowed to choose any religio," they desired to adopt, ad the Irishman made up his mind that they should all become Catholics. Accordingly when they assembled in the prison yard the subject of religion was brought up by the Irishman, who said: "Boys, we have all been bad together, we have made lots of money and spent it, and now since we have all to join the church there is no reason why we should be separated. I now propose that we toss a ha'penny and shape our course on the result. If a harp comes up we will all be Catholics, and if a queen shows up we will

A · OHALLENGE.

Is a hesitating way,

And hoped that her eyes would understand

What his tongue refused to sav. "Good-night," he said, and he held her hand

He held her hand and he murmured low

I thought-perchance "-and he paused to not

ned inclined to frown.

But the light in her eyes his heart-strings smote

She spoke no word, but she picked a speck

I'm sorry to go like this,

te seems so frigidly cool, you know

This 'Mister' of ours, and 'Miss.

As she blushingly looked down.

"Agreed," said the convicts, and Pat tossed the ha'penny and the harp won. Accordingly they all became Catholics:

be Protestants."

and just before their departure the parish priest approached Pat and asked how he nanaged to convert his fellow-convicts. "O, easy enough," replied Pat, and he then told the story of the ha'penny. "Did you risk your immortal soul on the

turning of a penny?" exclaimed the priest in holy horror. "Indeed, I did not," replied Pat; "that ha'penny had a harp on both sides. I made

it myself."-N. O. Times-Democrat.

Settling a Case in Gautemala. Some Germans owned a coffee estate in the north of the country, and wished to plant some new ground. Immediate ly beyond their estate was a large tract

of unoccupied land which they supposed to be waste and unowned, and they occupied and planted it, after the usual formalities required for taking up waste lands in the country. The trac they had taken, however, had been part of the property of the church, and on the sequestration of church lands had been granted to a man who had no especial use for it, and had left it idle for many years. He had the right then of giving notice of his ownership. and of claiming the land within a cer tain time from the moment of their occupation. In this case the owner let the required time slip, and gave notice a month or two too late, so that by the Germans had the right to retain the land. However, as it had been clearly his, they did not like to take what they considered to be unfair advantage of a technical point of law, so, as usual, they went to Barrios and laid the case before him. He asked a few pertinent questions, so as to thoroughly master the details of the case, and gave his decision at once. 'You have planted the land in question with coffee trees which are now old enough to be of great value?" "Yes." "Is there any more waste land in the neighborhood?" "Yes, there is plenty just beyond the land we have taken." "Then," said Barrios, "you shall keep the land you have planted, and the former owner shall have assigned to him a tract of equal area from the other unoccupied and unowned lands." And so a matter was

brought forward his claim in order to get the results of others' labor for

settled in a few minutes, and without

xpense which might have dragged on

hrough the law courts for months of

years. Barrios saw clearly that the

owner eared nothing for his land until

it had been improved and planted at

some one else's expense, and only

Characteristics of the Mule.

It is said that a mule cannot bray if ou tie a weight to his tail and hold t down. This was touchingly illusrated in the cavalry movements that Preceded the second battle of Manasas. Gen. Stuart, with a large force of avalry manœuvering around the reeating army of Pope, got caught beween two columns of the Union troops, id was obliged to conceal himself in dense wood between two parallel oads along which the enemy were rereating. He had to lie low all night intil the columns passed by. Messengers that the Union generals sent to each other through the woods were capured and held with as little noise as ossible. One great difficulty was to eep the mules in the ordinance and amissary wagons from braying, and lus calling the attention of the foeor this purpose Stuart ordered a man be detailed to stand by each mule d whack him with a stick as soon as offered to bray; for a mule, like an ator, requires a certain preparation fore beginning his neat and approriate vocal exercises. There is a prelnary protest made with the ears,

31, 1886 he cork of the phial containremoved. Their vapors are stible, and will inflame at ces from ignited candles or , and consequently they er be used in the evening, ouse is lighted. Explosions langerous nature will occur of these liquids is permitted to the room in considerable In view of the great hazard g these liquids cautious rs will not allow them to into their dwellings, and is very commendable. As monia, or water of ammoa very powerful agent, he stronger kinds sold by An accident in its use has ome under our notice, in oung lady lost her life by ew drops through mistake. the gas, under certain cir-, causes serious harm to the membranes of the mouth It is an agent much used at r cleansing purposes, and it ionable if proper care is employment. The phials

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nd lives lost. Every agent

nto families amongst inex-

tiful Bread-Winners. all kinds of women in the From the cultured dames cities the grade runs all the to the female road agent, rule, the girls of Montana the very best material to he continent, says the San hronicle. Scattered all over rairies of Montana are reltured women, bred in afflue, proud, young and hopeful e misfortunes of their husby their desires to enter in new fields the mission of ender society, the home and scenes of their youth and y to a far-off wilderness and ration, toil, labor and suf-

women have grown brave self-reliant, full of pluck and perfect horsewomen rty, active and independent cases about as pretty and the very best of climates em. Now, the typical Monf left alone, will succeed ordinary man would fail. es, they stick closely to busipent on tree claiming, homepre-empting a quarter, half, tion of land, they generally claim to the end and prove

these enterprising damsels we a husband at any price. y after laying the foundanfortable fortune are taken lazy bachelor who comes g, sees the chance, marries and settles down into a nice home These girls are no mistake. They are up of schemes, such as ranchof sheep or cattle, school ents, and even politics.

ful Dress for Women.

trouble with our feminine ess is that the warmth is stributed over the surface The waist, hips and lower ich over-heated by the lapupper and lower garments, ad, throat and extremities only half protected. To one can be traced a great ill health of the American omen often break down work: but working at a in corset and heavy great deal to do with it. do so much nor do it as could if public sentiment omen a hygienic mode of s reaching to the feet are ed hindrance to free and ; but as the petticoat is come to stay for a long we must study ways and naking it as little harmful

knows that men owe much d health and success to e style of dress. Now want is to secure the bengeneral mode of dress in arments, using over these dress, in its most sens the badge of womanly

the first garment put on me kind of a knit union g sleeves, which is elastic ear the whole body. Unless eavy and warm, it should ted by another flannel of cloth, at least in this nate. Then should follow el skirt, made in princess any heavy trimmings. In mates, there is nothing is purpose than Jersey r cold climates eider-down h wash well, and have a which enables them to be tly and yet give every e body full play. If the one piece, so much the two pieces sew short, to the seams of the waist e waist line, make button-, and place corresponding he loose yoke or band of ht dress skirt. The idea is hole body evenly covered, any, bands around the ll the weight depending ulders. Let the clothing

A CHALLENGE. Good-night," he said, and he held her hand In a hesitating way, and hoped that her eyes would under What his tongue refused to say. He held her hand and he murmured low: I'm sorry to go like this, It seems so frigidly cool, you know, This 'Mister' of ours, and 'Miss.' "I thought-perchance "-and he paused to no If she seemed inclined to frown, But the light in her eyes his heart-strings am

As she blushingly looked down. she spoke no word, but she picked a speck Of dust from his coat lapel; So small, such a wee, little, tiny fleck, Twas a wonder she saw so well; But it brought her face so very near, That the thought, unspoken, was made quite clean And I know 'twas a sweet " Good-night

How Pat Secured Converts. Some people who are not acquainted with priests have an idea that they are solemn. stern men who can't appreciate a joke and never think of telling one. Yeeterday it was the good fortune of a reporter for this paper to meet a priest who is frequently called to the Charity Hospital, and who has accomplished much good in reforming the unfor tunate people so often found in that institution. During the conversation the reverence father told numerous amusing anecdotes of his personal experiences, and wound up a very pleasing evening by telling a funny story about a priest in Ireland who was labor. ing to get a number of convicts to join Catholic Church. It seems that seven men were sentenced to be transported, and among hem was an Irishman convicted of counterfeiting. According to the custom of the country the convicts were allowed to choose any religio, n they desired to adopt ad the Irishman made up his mind that they should all become Cathelics. Accordingly when they assembled in the prison yard the subject of religion was brought up by the Irishman, who said: "Boys, we have all been bad together, we have made lots of money and spent it, and now since we have all to join the church there is no reason why we should be separated. I now propose that we toss a ha'penny and shape our course on the result. If a harp comes up we will all be Catholics, and if a queen shows up we will

"Agreed," said the convicts, and Pat tossed the ha'penny and the harp won. Accordingly they all became Catholics:

and just before their departure the parish priest approached Pat and asked how he managed to convert his fellow-convicts. "O, easy enough," replied Pat, and he then told the story of the ha'penny. "Did you risk your immortal soul on the

turning of a penny?" exclaimed the priest in holy horror.

"Indeed, I did not," replied Pat; "that ha'penny had a harp on both sides. I made

it myself."-N. O. Times-Democrat. Settling a Case in Gautemala. Some Germans owned a coffee estate in the north of the country, and wished to plant some new ground. Immediately beyond their estate was a large tract of unoccupied land which they supposed to be waste and unowned, and they occupied and planted it, after the usual formalities required for taking up waste lands in the country. The tract they had taken however had been part. of the property of the church, and on the sequestration of church lands had been granted to a man who had no especial use for it, and had left it idle for many years. He had the right then of giving notice of his ownership, and of claiming the land within a certain time from the moment of their occupation. In this case the owner let the required time slip, and gave notice strict law the Germans had the right to retain the land. However, as it had been clearly his, they did not like to take what they considered to be unfair advantage of a technical point of law, so, as usual, they went to Barrios and laid the case before him. He asked a few pertinent questions, so as to thoroughly master the details of the case, and gave his decision at once "You have planted the land in question with coffee trees which are now old enough to be of great value?' "Yes." "Is there any more waste land in the neighborhood?" "Yes, there is

plenty just beyond the land we have taken." "Then," said Barrios, "you shall keep the land you have planted and the former owner shall have assigned to him a tract of equal area from the other unoccupied and unowned lands." And so a matter was settled in a few minutes, and without expense which might have dragged on through the law courts for months or years. Barrios saw clearly that the owner eared nothing for his land until it had been improved and planted at some one else's expense, and only brought forward his claim in order to

Characteristics of the Mule.

get the results of others' labor for

It is said that a mule cannot bray if ou tie a weight to his tail and hold down. This was touchingly illustrated in the cavalry movements that receded the second battle of Manassas. Gen. Stuart, with a large force of avalry manœuvering around the rereating army of Pope, got caught beween two columns of the Union troops, and was obliged to conceal himself in dense wood between two parallel loads along which the enemy were rereating. He had to lie low all night intil the columns passed by. Messengers that the Union generals sent to ach other through the woods were capared and held with as little noise as ossible. One great difficulty was to eep the mules in the ordinance and missary wagons from braying, and us calling the attention of the foe. for this purpose Stuart ordered a man be detailed to stand by each mule d whack him with a stick as soon as offered to bray; for a mule, like an ator, requires a certain preparation fore beginning his neat and approfate vocal exercises. There is a preinary protest made with the ears,

and certain solemnities of the nostrils, an expression of sorrow overspreads the countenance, and then the tail is lifted. A bray does not break forth from the lips of the mule. It beging way back in the abdominal viscera and comes gradually up. Now, as soon as the cavalry mules began to prepare for a bray, whack! whack! would go the sticks, and the bray would be suppressed—and thus all night. It was said that this was needless severity, for it would have sufficed to tie a brickbat to the tail of each mule.

He Scorned the Double D.

One of Lincoln's most esteemed friends was old ex-Governor Tod of Ohio. He was a quaint old character, and Lincoln loved him for his honesty, ability and native shrewdness. One evening when Tod was in town Lincoln invited him over to the White House. They had alcog chat together, when Lincoln finally said: "Look here, Tod, how is it that you spell your name with only one d? married a Todd, but she spelled her name with two ds. All of her relatives do the same. You are the first Tod I ever met who spelled his some with so few letters." Old Tod looken at Lincoln for a moment in his peculiarly quizzing manner, and then replied. "Mr. President, God spells His name with only one d, and what is good enough for God is good enough for me." Lincoln used to repeat this story to his most intimate friends, and every time he did so he would laugh until the tears ran down over that furrowed but grand face.

Unlucky May Marriages.

The prejudice against May marriages descends to us from Roman times, when every month was under the tutelage of some god or goddess. May being dedicated to the spinster Minerva. it was unlucky to be married in her month, and the influence of Rome sufficed to make this for centuries a period during which marriages were unusual. The prejudice has been prevented from dying out by the curious fact that some of the most unfortunate marriages in history have taken place in May-as, for instance, those of Lady Jane Grey, Mary Queen of Scots, Marie Antoinette and Queen Caroline.

Benefits of a Sponge Bath. A prominent physician, speaking of

special baths and their uses, mentions the sponge bath, the form of bathing where the water is applied to the surface through the medium of cloth or sponge, no part of the body being plunged into the water. He says the practice of systematic, daily sponge bathing is one giving untold benefits to the follower. Let a person, not overstrong, subject to frequent colds from the slightest exposure, the victim of chronic catarrh, sore throats, etc., begin the practice of taking a sponge bath every morning, commencing with tepid water in a warm room (not hot), and following the sponging with friction that will produce a warm glow over the skin, and then take a five-minutes' brisk walk in the open air. See if you do not return with a good appetite for breakfast. After having used tepid water for a few mornings lower the temperature of the bath until cold water can be borne with impunity.

The daily cold sponging of a sensitive throat or lungs will often result most satisfactorily if persistently and conscientiously followed. The cold, ante-breakfast sponge bath should. however, be avoided by the weak person and the one whose lungs are already diseased, as the reaction following might not be strong enough to prevent colds which might hasten fatal results. Another use of the cold bath is to induce sleep, by calling the blood to the surface; the congested brain is relieved and sleep comes in consequence. It is on this principle the winding of the leg in a cold wet cloth proves so efficacious in provoking sleep.

Some Old New York Families. The genealogical record of some of the first families is threatened by an exposure which may make some wince, but no true American will be ashamed of a humble origin. In fact, there is but little room for boasting among the New York millionaires. Peter Gilsey began as a journeyman pianoforte maker, and the founder of Cooper Institute first appears in the directory as Peter Cooper, machinist." The Brevoorts were market gardeners. Alderman Carman, who left a round million, was a house carpenter. A. T. Stewart began by teaching a small school. The millionaire Vermilyes were the sons of a sexton of a downtown church. Cyrus W. Field first opened trade as a dealer in rags. Lawyer Hummel began as an errand boy in the same office in which he is now partner. William Libby. formerly of A. T. Stewart & Co., and now a retired millionaire, was the son of a Newburg carpenter. The first Astor that came to America was a butcher and had a stall in Fly market. Rufus Story, who is now the millionaire veteran of Front street, began here as hard worked boy in a cheap grocery Jay Gould was in early life a clerk in a country store, and felt that he was doing remarkably well when he peddled

maps in Delaware County.

Everyone Knows the Child. Says Eli Perkins in the Washington Post: On the New York Central train bound for the "States," at Sarutoga was a beautiful but careworn woman with a spoiled child. The lovely mother had spoiled the child herself. It caused the misery of the nurse, the careworn look of its mother and the profanity of the passengers. It was truly an enfant terrible. After using up the nurse, the fashionable but careworn mother put down her Skye-terrier and took the child in her lap. Then the following dialogue ensued:

"Ma, put up 'is window !" "No. dear; it's too cold."

"Ma, I want 'is window up." "Now, lovey, 'oo don't want it up."

"Yes, me doo too! Put it up, Isa!" "Now, mamma's pretty little darling don't want to catch cold."

"Me don't tare for told, me want 'is up!" Then the child seemed to go all to pieces, like a biting parrot. The seat looked as if it were occupied by a buzzsaw or a fanning-mill. As the noise wore down a little I heard the mother cooing and saying soothingly as she raised the window:

"There, mamma's darling, itty sweety it sal have the window up-so it salthere-there-"

"Me don't want it up!" cried the child, after it had taken in the situation.

"Me want it down !" "No, sweety, mamma's pet said i

wanted it up, and-" "No, me wants it down. Me-" "O, you sweet sugar soul," said the loving mother, folding the little boy to

her breast, while the tears rolled down

"No, me ain't !" "Yes, precious one."

her cheeks.

"Naw!" and then the boy-objector the infant Holman, resolved itself into a buzz-saw and wind-mill again, while it stamped its feet till clouds of dust rolled out of the cushions."

"Now, darling, don't do so." "Es me will !"

Then all the passengers could hear was the mother saying:

"Now mamma's sweet pet shouldn' do so. Dear little dumpling, just wait till it gets to Saratoga and it shall have all the windo, w's down in the hotel." The baby die 'n't finally stop at the "States," but beck in the general manager of a cottage a min from Saratoga.

A Judge Who Loved A Joke.

is told of The following reminiscence the one-time celebrated Chief Parsons of Boston. When Judge Pa sons was on the bench, a case was called before the noon recess, and the court adjourned till 2 p. m. At the appointed hour the court came in, and the foreman of the jury informed "His Honor" that only eleven jurors were present. Parsons was the most punctual of men himself, had little charity for delinquents, and he fidgeted around, dipping his pen into the inkstand and catching flies. About fifteen minutes past 2 the tardy twelfth man arrived. Parsons. who was a firm but mild-mannered man. told the juror to stand up. "What excuse have you to offer, sir, for being late-for keeping the court, clerk and attorneys waiting?"

"May it please your Honor," said the delinquent, "I went home, ate my dinner, and then sat down in the rockingchair and fell asleep. I did not awake until fifteen minutes ago, and I ran all the way to the court house. I am very sorry, sir, I assure you."

"Sir," said Judge Parsons, "I cannot accept your excuse. I shall fine you ten dollars." "I did not dream of that." said the juror, with an expression of loss in his countenance. "Mr. Clerk," said the judge," you will remit the fine," and then with a merry twinkle in his eye, he ordered counsel to proceed with the case. Parsons dearly loved a joke.

Bridging the Bloody Chasm.

While we were tramping over the battlefields around Marietta, Ga., the young man from Connecticut grew sweet on the pretty daughter of the widow with whom we boarded. It was love at first sight and they went in heavy. Our guide had been an old red soldier, and when he saw how things were going winked the girl to a seat on the wash-stand behind the house and said:

"Now, Lucy, this "What 'ere?"

"No. gal. Me'n your old father served

"In love with that feller?" "Hain't I a right?"

in the ranks together. We fit again them Yanks together, and together we cum home calkerlatin' to hate 'em as long as we lived. 'Twouldn't be right fur you to go back on your dad that way." "Jim Skuee," she replied, "mebbe ye never heard nuthin' 'bout bridgin' the bloody chasm and shakin' hands across the last ditch. I know pap was a fighter, but after he'd been home a year

or two 'long came a Yank one day looking for land. He had a bottle o' whiskey, and he and pap sat down on this very bench and fit them old fights over until both got drunk and fell in a heap. When they woke up they began to shake and bridge, and they kept it up till the Yank hurrahed for General Lee and pap hollored for General Grant. Now you shut! If you don't want to bridge you can stub around with your nose stuck up and your knees out to the weather, but don't you go to interferin' with me! Dad bridged, mam's bridged, and I'm going to climb out of the last

ditch and hustle for a Yankee husband!" Washington's Bon-ton Turnouts.

A writer says: There are more handsome carriages and other turnouts in Washington than in any other city in the Union except New York. This is as much due to the many beautiful drives in and immediately about the city. The ten or twelve miles of smooth asphaltum encourages driving for pleasure, but those who keep good horses are rarely seen on these pavements except on their way out to the country. I had been out occasionally on these roads, but never realized what a popular thing riding and driving had become here, until I had invested in a cart and took to the parks and roads myself. The sun is so hot during the day at this season of the year, that very few people indulge in driving for pleasure until after six o'clock in the evening. Some go early in the morning, but I never saw those. In the evening, however, there is a great double procession of handsome turnouts and swell people, from the slenderlegged young man on his bicycle to a tally-ho coach with its crowd of dashing young people on top, its bugler and proud manipulator of six horses. Whichever way you take at first you imagine that everybody else has concluded to try that particular road

After awhile you find that every road | don't learn business from that kind of a book. out of town for six or eight miles is thronged the same every pleasant even-

In most cities you drive out on a flat, straight, dusty or muddy road, through lanes, between monotonous cornfields and meadows. You get there after a hard struggle over the rough pavements, between horse cars and beer wagons, and through tough suburbs. Or, you go through the latter to a park and never see the country at all. Here you can drive miles in beautiful parks in the heart of the city, rifleshot from your office, or go out over one of a dozen broad and smooth boulevards to the country in three minutes. It is the country, too, broken and unbroken forests, river, purling creeks, up and down hills, lanes hid away under the shades, broad macadamized pikes, villas, farm houses and humble cottages here and there-not all at once staring you in the face, but one and two here and there, and gone again, while something new and fresh breaks suddenly on the vision. You meet in some unexpected bend in the road some blazing senatorial equipage, and now and then the President and his bride in a low victoria; often cabinet and other officials, and numberless buggies, carts, carriages, road wagons, etc., of the general public. Glimpses of the white dome of the capitol, the towering shaft of the monument as you return, are not necessary to indicate your nearness to the capital of the nation.

George Sand's Ancestry.

The biographies of literary geniuses have not often a King's name on the initial page. The present memoir is an exception, and has an indisputable right to begin with a mention of royalty. When Augustus Frederick finally succeded in driving Stanislaus from

"e himself up to the alchemists-who sed him an elixir of life-and the who gave him more than 300 mistress he most historically imporchildren. Se light loves was that tant of all the selection with Aurora of which connected him with Aurora of Konig marck, and which resured in the birth of a son who was destined to ri-al Richelieu in the boudoir and Turrenne growing weaker and weaker every day." in the field. It is no far-fetched fancy that traces to this so, 1, the warrior that Carlyle vilified, Many of George Sand's most conspicuous characteristics. The who when Maurice, Count of Saxon, who when 12 years old, ran away to Fi ugh, who took service under Marlbook Russorestlessly left the English for the who Polish Army before Stralsund, divided his leisure between hard il. and hard study-Prince Rupert an Vauban by turns-he certainly presents some points of resemblance to the famous mistress of Nohant. Ailing almost unto death, he beat the butcher f Culloden three times; he was bitter ad satirical of humor, despised a sycohant, and when begged to become a nember of the Academy refused bluntly in the worst spelled letter that gallant gentlemen of the good old illiterate

days ever wrote. During his youth in France he had for mistress a famous tragic actress, and their daughter Marie Aurore was the grandmother of George Sand. She married the Count de Horn, President of the Swedish Diet, who was deposed for having headed the weakest party in the State, and took refuge in France. His widow retired to the Convent of Abbaye aux Bois, but convent ife did not mean rigorous asceticism in ne merry and miserable days of Louis XV., and she gathered round her a sprightly court of beribboned wits and too succinctly draped beauties. Her tongue wagged freely and irreverently, and it and she finished by fascinating

was thrown from his horse and died at

La Chatre in 1808. He was the father

Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin-Geo.

VARIETIES.

Down in the woods of the Chickamaug

battle fields rabbits skurry from one brush

yells and whoops. Pushing into the woods a

few rods we came upon an old darkey seate

on a log with one pant-leg rolled up. There

were four or five tiny streams of blood run-

ning down, and it was plain enough that some

As we reached him a colored boy about

sixteen years old came out of the brush with

light shot-gun in his hands, and the old man

"Julius, look heah! You has dun sho

"Why, pap, I dun 'sposed you was a rab

"'Zactly, Julius-1 correspond. You dun

took an' ole nigger weighin' 180 pounds fur a

little rabbit 'bout a foot long an' jist big 'nuff

to make soup fur one! Julius, ize gwine to

show you de difference between a rabbit an'

He had been cutting a green limb as he

alked, and when he finished he took the boy

by the collar and played the "bud" to him

until the young man jumped two feet high

and sung out like a Salvation Army band

By and by we gently interfered to prevent

further punishment, and the old man held the

hoe an' make dat co'nfield ache, an' de nex

time you go huntin' you holler off your mouf

befo' you shoot off yer gun! Gem'len, good

mawnin', an' please 'scuse dis leetle disrup-

Mr. S. M. is the proprietor of a clothing

store at Macon, Ga. His little son Max, six

years old, returned home the other day from

nis first attendance at Sunday school, and

"What kind of a book is that, Max?"

MINISTERNATION OF THE SECOND

"That's a Sunday school book."

showed his father a book.

bit. I seed sunthin' movin' in de brush, an'

scattering shot had struck him.

ooked up and said:

blazed away."

vour fadder!"

boy off and asked:

"Yes, fadder."

"Yes."

' Julius, does you see me?"

"Does you know me from a rabbit?"

our fadder in de leg!"

one of those Receivers-General who patronized the encyclopedists, and she became Mme. Dupin de Francueil. Their son Maurice volunteered in 1793, became Colonel under the First Empire, and

tewart, who argued in the street on som enotty point of theology with Scottish pertin city until it was time to separate, when one of them remarked: "You will find my view very well put in a certain tract." of which he gave the title. To his surprise, his antagonis eplied; "Why, I wrote that tract myself!"

eap to another, and the squirrels chatter as A close race-Misers. they look down from their perches at men If a lady who hesitates is lost, what must be, then, for a lady who stammers or stut wandering from point to point in the open ings. We were skirting Snodgrass Hill when we heard a gun go off, followed by a series of

der to gain it.

Artistic Point.—A lady calls the little mem-orandum her butcher sends in with the meat "Pencilings by the weigh."

After much research and investigation we are convinced that boarding-house chickens are hatched from hard-boiled eggs.

A little boy disputing with his sister rec y exclaimed: "It's true, for my ma say exclaimed: "It's true, for my ma says so ad if ma says so, it is so if it ain't so."

"Do you know the nature of an oath ma'am?" inquired the judge. "Well, I reckon I orter," was the reply. "My husband driver a conel boat"

is that one has the claws at the end of the paws, while the other has the pause at the end of the clause.

A correspondent of Puck says that a milk-weed is the proper thing to plant on a mik-man's grave. Puck suggests that a water lily s more appropriate.

An exchange prin's instructions "How to tell a Girl's Age." It is a pretty mean man who will tell a girl's age. And it is a much smarter one who can discover it.

y mere ain't scenery enough in the whole ntry to make a diamond."

You had better study books of what happen from Monday to Saturday. Sunday book tudying won't bring business.

"Oh, papa! You always talk of business! Go on and ask me a question out of this ook." To please the child Mr. S. M. opened the

ook. His eyes happened on this passage: What did Esau sell?" and he read it as a

The boy was posed and couldn't answer.

A younger brother, four years old, inquird: "Papa, was Esau a Hebrew?" "Certainly he was; all the people were in

those days."

"Then," said the four-year-old, "I recko e sold some second-hand clothing." AND SATAN CAME ALSO .- A good story i

told on Amos James, of Lexington: Last Saturday Amos came to this city to elebrate the National birthday. As he came around C. G. Meisel & Bro.'s corner he met Rev. A. H. Ross, whom he mistook for some boat captain he knew. He walked up to Mr. Ross, grasped him by the hand with a "grizzly grip," and remarked: "And Satan came

could tell whether or not the bones in his hand were broken, but slancing at Mr. James, he replied:

"Yes, but this is the first time I ever shool ands with him."

When Mr. James found out his mistake he was too full for utterance, but he has been engaged since telling his friends how he was nistaken for the Evil One by a minister.-Port Huron Times.

SHE went into a furniture store with her

usband, a faint-heerted little man who carried a second fiddle under his arm. She drag ged the salesman all over the ground-floor and, leaving her husband down-stairs, she took the clerk to the second floor to look at ome willow chairs. The poor clerk, tired and weary, finally made some at swer that kindled her wrath. "Do you know who I am?" she asked. "No, madam, I do not," he replied politely. "Well, sir, I'd have you know I am Mrs. Blank, of Prairie Avenue, and that is his purchased Kindom of Poland he my husband down-stairs!" "Oh, I beg your pardon; I thought probably you might be Mr. Blank, of Prairie Avenue, and that that was your wife down stairs."

> A PROFITABLE TRIP.-Meekly-"How do you feel this morning, Mrs. Grindham?" Mrs. Grindham-"Poorly, Mr. Meekly; poorly. I think this work of keeping a boarding-house is breaking me down, seem to be thing." Meekly-"Well, you need a change of

Mrs. Grindham-"I know it. I think I will go to Kansas; it will make me stronger." Smilkins (from the end of the table)-"I think it will do the coffee good to go with you, Mrs. G."

WHAT is that which has three feet, but no legs, is all body, but no limbs, has no toes on legs, is all body, but no limbs, has no toes on its feet, no head, moves a great deal, and never uses its feet for that purpose, has one ter tasting an olive for the first time)—"1 sorry I'd be to disturb the hilarity of the ming, but I believe some joker's been saiting the gooseberries." never uses its feet for that purpose, has one foot at each end and another in the centre of its body? This is a queer creature in some

spects, and is very popular among the ladies some men. It never walks out, but goes with the ne foot where its head might be, drag. other foot behind. These feet have nails, but no toes, no heels, and no bones in the foot.—A yard measure.

Englishman just the old country was talking with a young conversation the latter, remarked that his and he cle was very low with paper should you think would sent thought the old boy would have to kick the bucket. "Kick the bucket! A nd will that do bucket. "Kick the bucket! A nd will that do bucket. "Kick the bucket! A nd will that do bucket." axclaima d the son of Seth, making a victous dab at the place which his back hair formerly occupied. conversation the latter . remarked that his undimensions of saucers. "We have pneumonia in Hengland, ye know, but we han ways call in a medical man."

"WHAT'S this newspaper article shout the late John Smith?" inquired old Mr. Badger "Is he our John?" "Guess he is." "Well, well! He allers was slower'n molasses in and they used to say he wasn't to his own now the day after he's dead they call him the late John Smith. It beats all how those newspapers do learn so much about a per-

THERE is a story of Drs. Chalmers an

It is said that a milkman never sees the cream of a joke when he is asked the price of chalk.

trying to run. "Carpets are lower than ever," says an advertiser. How can that be? They were or

The training of children is an occupation where we must know how to lose time in or

A woman who throws herself at a man's head will soon find her place at his feet.—

Louis Desnoyers.

A colored woman was heard this morning informing a neighbor that last night's storm frightened her so that she "shook like an

The difference between a cat and a commi

Now that creased trousers and rough-edged paper are fashionable, the only thing needed to complete the editor's happiness is the craze for frayed cuffs.

"Scenery?" he repeated in reply to a question. "What did I think of the scenery

A Massachusetts editor says: "The hall o

T. H. OWENS, LOUISVIIIS, MY.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of De John Bull.'s

Sarsaparila, and believe the combination to
be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I
have used it both in public and private practice,
and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.

M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.,

Res, Phys, at Lou, Marine Hosp. DR. JOHN BULL. I procured one bettle of BULL'S RARBARELLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bettle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepta as well. JOHN S. McGEE, Herse Cave, Ey. THE

BLOOD

**BULL'S SARSAPARILLA** 

Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth,

low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dys-pepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to

an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleaning and purifying the blood, tones up the diges-tive organs, and relief is obtained at once

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your Sabapasilla to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrofula Symbils.

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, affecting the glands, often resulting in causing headache, weakness, pain in the small swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sere swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sere eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Screfula as it earnes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by, purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of Sarsaparalla is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofuls and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.

B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

cleanses the system through the regula

831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. \$1 PER BOTTLE. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

place in Washington." Been out there look-ing for an appointment, eh? A dishwashing machine has been invented. Such a machine can never be said to be per-fect until it permits you to take the price of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. Sy ir-

egularity in its action or suspensions f its functions, the bile poisons the blood,

or its functions, the our poisons the cloud, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhæa, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These

are relieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA the great blood resolvent.

Dr. John Bull..—I have been for a number of tears severely afflicted with a mercurial headache

causing headache, weakness, pain in the simulation of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with howels. BULL'S

disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the

Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the

blood as well, causing the great or-gans of the body to resume their natural

functions, and health is at once restored.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPA-RILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and game as de-bility. It has given us both grant relief.

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

s combined. T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

"Let me have a piece of chalk. I want to add that thing up (pointing to a dude) to see what it will come to." "You need not trouble yourself, it does not amount to any-

roken crockery out of its wages.

An Indian idol was recently found in Kan-sas. It was made of earthenware, was brown in color, and has a handle. It will hold two quarts, but it will not hold them long in the

Propounding to a boy seven years old the old riddle: "'Round the house, and 'round the house, and peeps in the keyhole," he gave as his immediate solution: "A woman—isn't Guest (rising excitedly from the table, af-

Customer-"But ain't the trousers too long?" Merchant—"Too long? Dey is made to fit a man exzekly your size. If your legs happen to be a trifle short you must quarrel mit nature—not de tailor."

"Who is that man, ma?" said a little Minne-apolis boy. "Which man, child?" "That one that's doin' up that sugar, and that comes to our house sometimes. "Hush! child, that's your pa. He's busy now." A rich banker gave a beggar a shilling when the latter said, with gratitude: "May Heaven reward you a thousand times!" "Well, what would that amount to? Only fifty pounds!" answered the rich man, smiling.

A Western paper speaks of "Dakota as a summer resort." When the thermometer in that part of the country reaches 126 degrees in the shade, we should say that altogether too much summer resorts there for comfort. When a man takes two cigars from his the other with the information that they are two for a quarter, you can generally make up your mind that he is going to smoke the 20-cent one.

The man who wants pie for breakfast, and the woman who eats vegetables out of the dishes in which they are served, have reached the summer hotels. They toil not, neither do they spin, but they "get there" all the same every year, and never depreciate as nuisances.

A little fellow living in town, between three and four years of age, was asked what his kitty did in a fight between her and a dog. "Well," said he, "she humped up her back as high she could, she made her tail as big as she could, and then she blew her nose in his face." A little fellow living in town, between

She had a lovely foot, and her visitors were admiring it. They were ladies, of course. A man who is not a shoemaker dare not mention such a thing unless they are alone in a dim corner of the drawing-room where nobody can overhear. "What a beautiful foot you have, dear!" "Yes. Papa says when we go to Europe he'll have a bust of it made."

100 Doses One Dollar is inseparably conn ed with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is true of no other medicine. A bottle of Hood's Sarsa parilla contains 100 doses, and will last nonth, while others will average to last no

ver a week. Use only Hood's Sarsaparilla. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## A Great Victory

A Terrible Case of Scrofula **Cured by** 

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"In the winter of 1879 I was attacked with Scrofula in one of the most aggravating forms. At one time I had no less than thirteen large abscesses over and around my neck and throat, continually exuding an offensive mass of oody matter disgusting to behold, and most intolerable to endure. It is impossible to fully describe my sufferings, as the case was complicated with Chronic Catarrh. After ree years of misery, having been treated by three physicians, I was worse than ever Finally, on the recommendation of W. J Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And now, after having taken twelve bottles, within the last having taken twelve bottles, within the last twelve months, the scrofulous eruptions have entirely ceased, and the abscesses have all disappeared, except the unsightly scars, which are daily becoming 'smaller by degrees, and beautifully less.' I do not know what it may have done for others, but I do know that in my case, Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved an effective specific indeed. As an evidence of my gratitude I send these facts unsolicited, and I am ready to verify the authenticity of this cure, by personal correspondence with any one who doubts it." Charles A. Roberts, East Wilson, N. Y.

This statement is confirmed by W. J. Hunt-

ley, druggist, of Lockport, N. Y., who calls the Send for book giving statements of many cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell. Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

## WINCHESTER'S

HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME AND SODA is I matchless Remedy for Consumption, in every single of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Avnes-Throat D. cases. Loss of Flesh and tite, and every form of General Debility it it an unequalled Specific Remedy. Be summand our WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION. 11 and 22 per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

WINCHESTER & Co., Chemists, aseow26 No. 163 William St., New York.



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Also the Celebrated I X L Feed Mill, I X L Stalk Outr, I X L Sheller, Horse Powers, Wood and Iron
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for Ostalogue and Pric-List address



y as a straight jeb. He spays the mare nd for circulars, J. W. LUCAS, BASSLE CE



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Holding any fraction of a dollar; coins can't lose
out; fits any envelope. Wanted in every house.
Send 10c for sample dosen post-paid.
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## eterinary Department

m. Professional advice through the col.

If ichigan Farmer to all regular subscr The full name and address will be n at we may identify them as subscribers. ms should be accurately described to en treatment. No questions answered pro-by small unless.

### Pastern Burned by Friction.

FLUSHING, August 24, 1886. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farm

I have a horse that had a small cable chain nawed back and forth under the fetlock un-til it had worn the skin off. The cut was not deep nor has it been very sore, still it broke and run some. There is now a bunch egg, and the leg remains swollen, especially after standing in the stable. Does not go hame and the wound seems to be pretty much healed. What shall I do for it? GEO. W. BUTTON.

Answer.-The burned pastern on your horse will leave a thickened or tumefied condition of the injured part during the animal's life, but will not interfere with his We would advise the following Apply a linseed meal poultice to the part for twenty-four hours, prepared by dissolving half an ounce of sulphate zinc in one pint of soft water; take two tablespoonfuls of linseed meal, mix with the sointion to make the poultice; apply to the part and retain it in place by bandages, often it occasionally with cold water. At the expiration of the twenty-four hours apply the following with a piece of soft sponger after washing clean, twice a day: Carbolic acid, half an ounce; glycerine, four ounces;

## Ascarides Lumbricoides in a Mare.

soft water, eight ounces. Mix all together

and shake well before using.

PRAIRIEVILLE, July 11, 1896. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a brown mare five years old; when three years old she was kicked on the inside of hind leg, and being doctored by an igno-rant scamp she came near dying; got very poor and has remained so ever since. I have given no medicine; she eats well, works well and seems to feel well. About a week ago I saw a worm about a foot long and mearly one-half inch through come from her; bowels seem to be all right, also kidneys; all the time, although she eats well. If you can prescribe anything from my description you will oblige A Subscriber.

Answer-From your description we are inclined to believe the cause of the present impoverished condition of your animal is due to the presence of parasites; variety, Ascarides lumbricoides. In Clarge numbers they are of a very dangerous character. Treatment: Oil male fern, one and a half ounces; Jamaica ginger root, pulv., half an unce; linseed meal, half an ounce; mix all together with syrup; divide into two balls, give one two nights in succession; repeat in one week. The best treatment for the destruction of worms in the horse is strychnia. As the remedy requires much caution in preparing we never prescribe it, but will mail it, properly prepared for use, with full directions, on receipt of \$1.

## Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 31, 1886. FLOUR.-Market quiet and unchanged

Anomenous leproruhl more up ronous:	
Michigan white wheat, stone process\$3 50	@4 0
Michigan white wheat, roller process 4 00	@4 3
Michigan white wheat, patents 4 50	
Minnesota, bakers 4 00	@4 3
Minnesota, patents 5 00	@5 2
Low grade winter wheat 2 85	@3 2
Rye, Western 3 65	@3 8
WHEAT.—The market yesterday	was ir

regular and weak. Business was light and the general tendency was downwards. The close showed a decline of about %c on futures and %c on spot. Reports from other point were unfavorable and cables quoted the English markets weak. The war scare has also quieted down. Closing quotations were as follows; No. 1 white, 77%c; No. 2 red, 79%c; No. 3 red, offered at 78c. In futures closing quotations were as follows: No. 2 red, Sepember, 79%; October, 81%; November 22%c; No. 1 white, September, 77%c; October

CORN .- Dull and easy at 43c for No. 2 and 3 at 42c. OATS.-Weak and lower; No. 2 white, 29% c

No. 2 mixed, 261/20; light mixed, 281/20. BARLBY .- No. 2 has sold at \$1 45 % cental: and one lot a little off grade at \$1 40. Buyers

are offering \$1 50 for No. 1. FEED.-Bran is quoted at \$10 50@10 75 pe

ton, and middlings at \$10 75@15 00. Market

BUTTER-Good table butter scarce and in demand. Good dairy quoted at 13@14c, choice to extra at 15@16c, and creamery at 21@22c. CHEESE.—New stock is quoted as follows: State full creams, 81/2091/c; New York, 9@ 9%c: Ohio, 8@9c. Market steady.

EGGS.—Market steady at 12@12%c for fres

APPLES.—Supply liberal; ordinary lots are worth \$1@1 25 9 bbl., and good to choice at

\$1 50@1 75 % bbl.

FORRIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, box, \$7 00@7-25; oranges, Messinas \$ box, \$6 50@7 50; bananas, \$ bunch, \$2 00@2 75 for ow, and \$1 50@2 00 for red; cocoanuts \$ 100. \$4 50@5 00.

BEESWAX.-Steady at 22@30c P b., as

HONEY .- Quoted at 14c W b. for 10@12c for old. Supply large.

BALED HAY.—Quoted at \$10 00@11 00 \$ ton for car lots of mixed on track; choice timothy at \$11 00@12 00. Market firm.

ing at 60c@\$1 00 \$ bu. HOPS.-Choice New York quoted at 30@33c

BEANS.-Market quiet. City picked are

fair to good at 18@25c; Michigan, low grades, 10@15e; good, 22é 🗣 b. SALT.-Car lots, Michigan, 950@\$1 per bbl;

eastern, \$1 05; dairy, \$2@2 25 per bbl, accord ing to size of sack; Ashton quarter sacks, 90c FRESH FRUIT.-Supplies of nearly all kinds are large. Huckleberries quoted at \$5 % 2 bu. stand. Orab apples in large supply and selling at 40c P bu. Grapes are lower, Hartfords selling at 3%@4c # b., Concords at 4% dull owing to large arrivals of poor fruit; or dinary quoted at \$1@1 50 \$ bu., good Craw fords at \$2 00@2 25 \$ bu. Pears selling at \$4 50

rieties: common varieties at \$2 50@3 50 w bbi Plums in large supply; yellow quoted at 75c # MELONS.-Watermelons are quoted at \$10 @15 per 100 as to size and freshn

uoted at \$2 50@3 per bbl. for sout

ess; nutme

**©**5 50 ₱ bbl. for Bartletts and other choice va

n, and 50c@\$1 75 \$ dos. for home grown. TOMATOES .- Quoted at 25@40c \$ bu., with

CABBAGES .- Quiet at \$3@4 00 \$ 100.

ONIONS.—Market quiet at \$2 10@2 25 per bl for southern. POULTRY.-Market weak. Quotations ar 4@5c per lb for roosters, 7@8c for hens, 7@8c for ducks, 9@10c for turkeys, and 8@9c for

spring chicks. By the pair pigeons are quoted at 25c, live. Spring turkeys, 13c \$ b. Then is a light demand for everything but turkeys eccipts of fowls heavy, and prices declining. TIMOTHY SEED .- Selling from store i bagged lots at \$2@2 25 \$ bu.

HIDES.—Green city, 6%@7c \$ b., country 7c; cured, 8@8%c; green calf, 8@9c; salted do, 9@10c; sheep-skins, 25c@\$1 00; bulls, stage and grubby hides 1/4 off.

PROVISIONS.-Mess pork a shade lower hams and shoulders have declined; mess bee weak and lower; lard unchanged. Quotation here are as follows:

Mess	.810	50 @	
Family	12	50 @	
Family clear	. 13	25 @	
Lard in tierces, P D		7%@	
Lard in kegs, W D		714@	
Hams, * D		121/4@	
Shoulders, P D		74@	
Choice bacon, & D		814@	
Extra mess beef, per bbl		20 @	
Tallow, W D	•	314@	

HAY.-The following is a record of the ales at the Michigan Avenue scales for th past week, with price per ton.

Monday—12 loads: Four at \$12; two at \$12 50 ad \$10; one at \$14 50, \$14, \$12 and \$11. and \$10; one at \$14 50, \$14, \$12 and \$11.

Tuesday—15 loads: Six at \$15; three at \$14 50; two at \$18 and \$12; one at \$10 and \$9.

Wednesday—29 loads: Seven at \$13; six at \$14; three \$15 and \$13 50; two at \$16 and \$14 50; one at \$15 50, \$12 75, \$12 50, \$12, \$11 and \$10.

Thursday—34 loads: Nine at \$13; seven at \$14; two at \$16 00, \$13 50, \$12 50 and \$11; one at \$15, \$10 50, \$10 and \$9.

Friday—26 loads: Seven at \$15; six at \$14; four at \$10. Friday—26 loads: Seven at \$15; six at \$14 four at \$12; two at \$13, \$11 and \$10; one at \$16 \$14 50 and \$10 50. \$14 50 and \$10 50. Saturday—23 loads: Four at \$12; three at \$15 \$14, \$18 50 and \$11; two at \$18, \$12 50 and \$10; one

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports from the ive stock markets east and west for Monday, Aug. 30th.

BUFFALO.-Cattle, receipts 3,215; demand active; prices declined 10@15 cents from last Monday; common to fair, \$3 75@4 40; good to shipping, \$4 50@5; cows and heifers \$8 50@8 75; fat bulls, \$2 25@2 50; stockers and feeders weaker at \$3@3 50; market overstocked. Sheep, receipts 4,800; market dull and unchanged; no New York demand; common to fair, \$3@ 8 50; good to choice lambs, \$3 75@4 25; western lambs dull, weak and lower at \$4@4 50; market closed dull and drooping. Hogs, receipts, 14,490 prices declined 5@10 cents; selected Yorkers 84 45@4 55, the bulk at \$4 50; selected medium weights, \$4 65@4 80, the bulk at \$4 70@4 75 coarse mixed heavy ends, \$3 75@4 10; stags, \$3 2 23 50: market closed quiet.

CHICAGO.-Cattle, receipts 9,600; shipment ,800; market for best stronger, poor kind weak er: shipping steers of 950 to 1,100 lbs. \$3 60@5 stockers and feeders, \$2@3 50; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 70@3 30; bulk, \$2 40@3; through Texas cattle shade lower, \$2 50@3 50; western rangers slow, natives and half-breeds, \$3@3 75; cow \$2 50@3; wintered Texans, \$2 85@3 60. Hogs, re ceipts 12,000; shipments, 3,500; market strong 5@10 cents higher; rough and mixed, \$3 85@4 85; packing and shipping, \$4 80@5 10; light, \$3 75@ 75; skips, \$2 40@3 70.

The cable reports the London market for cat-tle dull, with best American steers selling at 12 cents per pound, dressed weight.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Aug. 28, 1886.

. 1	. News		seug. wy	1000	
1	The following were the rec	eipts	at these	ards:	ľ
1	Ann Arbor	19		118	ı
1	Bellville		55	9 51	Г
	Belding			61	ı
1	Chelsea	29		96	ı
	Concord	24			ı
	Dexter	38	88	82	ı
	Fenwick	15	39	5	г
1	Grand Blanc	9	113	37	ı
	Greenville		250		ı
	Grand Ledge	16	32	98	ı
	Howell		242	120	ı
1	Ionia	21	32	5	ı
)	Lansing		250		ı
Ś	Lapeer		400		
Ś	Metamora			98	ı
5	Milford		115	51	ı
5	Milan		45	56	ı
5	Oxford		30	130	ı
	Portland	17	308	165	l
1	Saline		149	121	ı
	Vermontville				ı
1	Webberville		62	42	ı
ı	Williamston		76		
,	** III. C	-00		***	
,	Total	494	2,228	1,431	

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 414 head, against 508 last week. The cattle coming forward at present are very generally of poor quality, being in the main nalf-fatted butchers' stock and stockers. The eccipts at the present time being probably as poor as has been known at this season o the year since the stock yards we're establish ed. There is a demand for good butchers cattle here, but dealers have to go west for their supply. The market opened up fairly active, but at lower prices for the commo outcher's grades and a little higer on stockers Fair butchers' stock of which there was a small number sold at last week's prices. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS

Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	84 75@5 00
formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4 00@4 50
950 to 1,100 lbs	3 75@4 50
cows, helfers and light steers Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light	3 50@4 00
thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls	2 50@2 75
Stockers	2 50@3 00
Bulls	2 25@3 25

Gleason soid Webb a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock 860 lbs at \$3 10.

Deer sold Sullivan & F 4 stockers av 837 lbs at \$3, and 4 av 550 lbs at \$2 30.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 826 lbs at \$3.

Allen sold McIntire a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butchers' stock av 847 lbs at \$3.

of thin butchers' stock av 647 lbs at \$2 65. Butler sold Sullivan & F 12 feeders av 900

bs at \$3 20.

Ramsey sold John Robinson a coarse cow and a bull av 875 lbs at \$2 25.

Bresnahan sold Switzer & Ackley 5 stockers v 786 lbs at \$3.
Allen sold Sullivan & F 4 stockers av 787 ibs

t \$2 90.

Judson sold Sullivan & F3 feeders av 880 s at \$3 20, and a choice cow weighing 1,340 bs at \$3 75.
Allen sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5

head of thin butchers' stock av 740 lbs at \$2 70 and 4 av 710 lbs at \$2 50.
Sullivan & Fsold John Robinson 25 mixed solinvan at Food John Robinson 25 mixed vesterns av 792 lbs at \$2 85, and 2 cows av 30 lbs at \$2 50.

Bresnahan sold Burt Spencer 28 stockers av

93 lbs at \$2 75. Patrick sold Phillips a mixed lot of 6 head Patrick sold Phillips a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 933 lbs at \$3 25.

Adgate sold Phillips a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 605 lbs at \$2 75.

Price sold H Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 786 lbs at \$2 70, and 4 coarse ones av 922 lbs at \$2 30.

C Roe sold Sullivan & F 10 stockers av 750 lbs at \$3, and 2 bulls to John Robinson av 1.440 lbs at \$2 50.

108 at \$3, and 2 buils to 30nh Robinson av 1,440 lbs at \$2.50.

Adgate sold Sullivan & F 12 stockers av 645 lbs at \$2.75, and a bull weighing 630 lbs at \$2. Rupert sold Phillips a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 824 lbs at \$3.10, and 2 bulls av 950 lbs at \$2.

Dennis sold Burt Spencer 24 fair shipping steers av 1,108 lbs at \$3.75,

Butler sold Sullivan & F 15 stockers av 693 lbs at \$2.95.

Capwell sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 662 lbs at \$2.75, and a bulls weighing 830 lbs at \$2.66 leason sold Caplis a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 685 lbs at \$2.75, and a bulls weighing 830 lbs at \$2.66 lbs at \$2.75.

Allen sold Sullivan & F 5 bulls av 766 lbs at Bunnell sold Switzers & Ackley 8 feeders av 909 lbs at \$3 10, and a bull weighing 600 lb

av 300 lbs at \$5 10, and a bull weigning 500 lbs at \$2.

Patrick sold Switzer & Ackley 2 fair shipping steers av 1,145 lbs at \$4, and 8 stockers av 836 lbs at \$2 75.

Griffin sold Sullivan & F 11 stockers av 782 lbs at \$2 85.

Rutter sold Funt Spancer 23 stockers av 783. Butier sold Burt Spencer 32 stockers av 782 lbs at \$2 90, and \$5 added on the lot.

lbs at \$2 90, and \$5 added on the lot.
Bresnahan sold Burt Spencer 16 feeders av 987 lbs at \$3 25.
Hodges sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 940 lbs at \$3 10.
C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 668 lbs at \$2 85, 3 cows av 946 lbs at 2 50, and 14 to Sullivan & F av 944 lbs at \$2 75.
Sullivan & F sold S Flieschan 28 mixed westerns av 775 lbs at \$2 65.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,152 against 2,268 last week. The demand for sheep was fair, and prices ranged a shade higher. Some feeders sold at \$3 60, \$3 6234

and \$3 75. C Roe sold John Robinson 36 av 84 lbs

Dennis sold Cross 79 av 69 lbs at \$2 75.
Eddy sold Fitzpatrick 103 av 77 lbs at \$3 10.
Price sold Downs 32 av 74 lbs at \$3, and 38
ambs av 51 lbs at \$4.
Stevenson sold Burt Spencer 80 av 77 lbs Plotts sold Downs 220 feeders av 92 lbs at

75. Rupert sold Fitzpatrick 56 av 70 lbs at \$2 75. Stevens sold Burt Spencer 115 av 72 lbs at

Bunnell sold Downs 100 av 91 lbs at \$3 60. Hauser sold Burt Spencer 93 av 77 lbs at \$3. Patrick sold Phillips 26 av 79 lbs at \$2 10. McMnllen sold Downs 135 av 92 lbs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,431 head, against 2,140 last week. The demand for hogs was active, shippers taking the bulk of the receipts. Prices as compared with those of one week ago averaged about the same.

one week ago averaged about the same.

Burdoin sold Bigley 121 av 194 lbs at \$4 30.

C Roe sold Webb 60 av 180 lbs at \$4, and 57 av 209 lbs at \$4 45.

Burlingame sold Clark 59 av 181 lbs at \$4 10.

Allen sold Sullivan & F 134 av 194 lbs at Plotts sold Clark 65 av 172 lbs at \$4.

Devine sold Clark 55 av 188 lbs at \$4 20. Rupert sold Webb 30 av 164 lbs at \$4. Dennis sold Sullivan & F 31 av 175 lbs \$4 10. Capwell sold Switzer & Ackley 13 av 201 lbs

Griffin sold Sullivan & F 84 av 210 lbs a \$4 10. Judson sold Webb 32 av 202 lbs at \$4 15. Ramsey sold Sullivan & F 88 av 173 lbs at \$4.6. Bunnell sold Clark 36 av 201 lbs at \$4.20. Hodges sold Clark 25 av 186 lbs at \$4.25. Stevens sold Clark 51 av 180 lbs at \$4 20.

O'Hara sold Sullivan & F 85 av 181 lbs a 4 15. C Roe sold O'Hara 19 av 161 lbs at \$4.

King's Yards.

Saturday, Aug. 28, 1886. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards nun bered 685 head. The quality was the poores of the season, and buyers who wanted good among the receipts. Common cattle were in good supply, and there were quite a few fairish butchers' cattle. There was a good ttendance of buyers and the market ruled fairly active, but sales were made of commo lots at a slight decline below the prices of last week. The market closed with all sold, but orices on common cattle weak.

Nott sold Billkofski 5 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 820 lbs at \$3 40.

Patten sold Genther 3 fair butchers' steers av 980 lbs at \$3 50. Robb sold Knoch 5 fair butchers' steers as 964 lbs at \$3 75. der sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 4 hea

of fair butchers' stock av 790 lbs at \$3, and 6 coarse ones to McGee av 755 lbs at \$2 10.
Glenn sold Caslin 10 stockers av 581 lbs at Taylor sold Hersch 7 fair butchers' steers av 974 lbs at \$3 80.

Payne sold Genther 3 fair cows av 916 lbs at \$2 75.

Adams sold Kraft 4 fair butchers' steers av 897 lbs at \$3 50.
Patten sold Marx 4 thin heifers av 650 lbs

Glenn sold Taube a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 713 lbs at \$3.

Nott sold Stickel a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 808 lbs at \$3 25. \$2.75. McFarlan sold Hulbert 15 stockers av 68

lbs at \$2 75. Glenn sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of hydroxic stock av 775 lbs at \$2 25. oarse butchers' stock av 775 lbs at \$2 25. Shay sold Hulbert 5 stockers av 756 lbs at \$3. Sweet sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 708 lbs at \$2 70.

Merritt sold Rice 6 fair shipping steers av 1,106 lbs at \$3 75, and a cow weighing 1,130

1,106 lbs at \$5 75, and a cow stopping lbs at \$3.

Payne sold Wreford & Beck 4 fair cows av 1,052 lbs at \$3.

Taylor sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 858 lbs at \$3.

Adams sold Herppish 3 thin heifers av 713 lbs at \$3.10.

bs at \$3 10. Ormiston on sold J Wreford 3 thin heifers a

Ormiston solid J Wreford 3 thin heifers av 756 lbs at \$3. Ottawa sold Heutter 3 fair butchers' steers av 893 lbs at \$3 50. Stead sold McGee a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 810 lbs at \$2 85. Beardslee old H Roe a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 796 lbs at \$2 75, and 2 bulls av 875 lbs at \$2.

Stead sold Hulbe;t 27 stockers av 835 lbs at Wietzel sold Rice 9 feeders av 1,022 lbs a \$3 30. Adams sold Hulbert 5 stockers av 726 lbs a G D Spencer sold Lapham 24 stockers as

Till be st \$2 70.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 718 lbs at \$3 10.

Patten sold Hulbert 4 stockers av 697 lbs at

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,354 Sheep were in good demand, and sold at about last week's prices. The quality averaged

Sweet sold Ellis 39 av 66 lbs at \$2 65, Walls sold Wreford & Beck 40 av 73 lbs at Wietzel sold Wreford & Beck 50 av 77 lbs at Mosher sold Purdy 50 av 90 lbs at \$3 35.
Wooster sold Andrews 85 av 68 lbs at \$2 25.
Platt sold Morey 33, part lambs, av 63 lbs

56 lbs at \$2 75

\$2 70. Lovewell sold Andrews 65 av

Purdy sold Wreford & Beck 209 av 72 lbs

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,053. The supply of hogs was not as large as last week, or were buyers as anxious to purchase. The narket opened up slow at a decline of 10@15 cents from the prices of last week, and before he close about all the receipts had change hands. Store pigs are very dull and the de cline on these amounted to 20@30 cents pe

Standlick sold Harris 59 av 183 lbs at \$4. Standing Soid Harris 9 av 155 in 5 at \$4. Mosher soid Sullivan 13 av 206 lbs at \$4. Ormiston soid Harris 49 av 189 lbs at \$4. 05. McHugh soid Sullivan 8 av 210 lbs at \$4. 10. Culver soid Sullivan 61 av 211 lbs at \$4. 15. Adams sold Rauss 24 av 210 lbs at \$4. 45. McCafferty sold Sullivan 59 av 249 lbs at \$4. 15.

Nott sold Rauss 11 av 242 lbs at \$4.25. Wooster sold Harris 14 av 204 lbs at \$4. Goodison sold Sullivan 33 av 190 lbs at \$4. Walls sold Harris 47 av 173 lbs at \$4. Hagerman sold Sullivan 63 av 221 lbs at

Hagerman sold Sullivan 63 av 129 lbs at \$4 20.

Merritt sold Rauss 67 av 199 lbs at \$4 20.

Hogan sold Sullivan 63 av 221 lbs at \$4 15.

Merritt sold Rauss 67 av 199 lbs at \$4 20.

Hogan sold Sullivan 53 av 163 lbs at \$4 20.

Hogan sold Sullivan 18 av 204 lbs at \$4 10.

Robb sold Rauss 52 av 192 lbs at \$4 10.

Robb sold Rauss 53 av 192 lbs at \$4 10.

Glenn sold Rauss 37 av 124 lbs at \$3 25.

Sweet sold Sullivan 31 av 122 lbs at \$3 15.

Wietzel sold Keene 27 av 94 lbs at \$3 15.

Wietzel sold Keene 27 av 94 lbs at \$4 31.

Weber sold Sullivan 35 av 200 lbs at \$4, and 34 to Harris av 190 lbs at the same price.

McHugh sold Rauss 126 av 182 lbs at \$4 15.

Longeor sold Rich 24 av 170 lbs at \$4 15.

Shepard sold Webb 129 av 190 lbs at \$4 15.

Purdy sold Webb 62 av 221 lbs at \$4 30, and 31 av 153 lbs at \$4 10.

31 av 153 lbs at \$4 10. Lovewell sold Sullivan 102 av 180 lbs at

3 90. Estep sold Sullivan 55 av 185 lbs at \$4. Rundel sold Webb 60 av 247 lbs at \$4 50. Spicer sold Rauss 31 av 154 lbs at \$4 15.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 52,149, against 48,312 last veek. Shipments 16,075. The cattle market ed up on Monday with 8,966 head on ale. Trading was slow at the start, but later secame active and for the best strong Satur day's prices ruled, but common were barely steady. Prime steers were quoted at \$5@5 25: choice, \$4 60@5 15; poor to good butcher steers, \$3 45@4; inferior to choice cows, \$1 25 @3 30, and stockers, \$2@3 15. The receipts were light on Tuesday and the market rule steady. Good cattle were steady on Wednes day, but common grades declined 10@15 cents, and on Thursday there was a genera decline of 10 cents. On Friday and Saturday the market was weak and a shade lower closing at the following

Prime beeves.... Choice to fancy shipping, 1,350 to 

Feeders, 875 to 1,150.

Hogs.—Receipts 78,240, agairst 90,0%2 last week. Shipments 19,365. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 15,0%5. The market opened with a good demand from the local trade and shippers, sales being made at full Saturday's prices. Poor to prime light sold at \$4@4 85; inferior mixed to choice heav, \$4 5 05, with skips and culls at \$2 50@3 50. On Tuesday there was a decline of 5 cents, and another 5@10 cents was taken off on Wednesday. There was no change Thursday, but on Friday and Saturday prices advanced 5 cents each day, the market closing strong, with each day, the market closing strong, with poor to prime light selling at \$3 90@4 80; in ferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 95@5; skip nd culls, \$2 50@3 50.

Buffalo.

CATTLE .- Receipts 10,990, against 11,339 the revious week. The supply of cattle on Mon day was large, there being 215 car loads or sale. The market opened up fairly active a an advance of 5@10 cents, but later this was lost and the close was weak. The best stee sold at \$4 75@5 12%; good at \$4 10@4 70. and fair to good butchers' steers at \$3 50@4 40.
Mixed butchers' stock sold at \$3@3 50, with some sales at \$3 75, and stockers at \$2 50@3 The receipts were light on Tuesday and

Wednesday, and the market closed steady at the following QUOTATIONS: quality.

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.

Michigan stock cattle, common to 

SHEEP .-- Receipts 32,800, against 33,800 the SHEEP.—Receipts 32,800, against 33,800 the previous week. The sheep market opened up with 65 car loads on sale. The demand was fair and prices averaged 5@10 cents higher than on the Monday previous. The receipts were small on Tuesday and Wednesday and the market unchanged. Choice to passably extra sheep brought \$4@4 25, with no fairly extra sere; common to good quotable at \$3.25. extra nere; common to good quotable at \$3 25 @3 75. Western lambs, on orders, brought

@3 75. Western lambs, on orders, brought \$5@5 25; common to fair quotable at 4@4 75. Hoos.—Receipts 48,789, against 48,087 the previous week. The snpply of hogs on Mon-day was made up of 80 car loads. There was a fair demand on both local and shipping ac-count at prices 10@20 cents lower than on the previous Monday. There was only 3 loads for sale on Tuesday and the ruled steady. On the previous Monday. There was only 3 loads for sale on Tuesday and the ruled steady. On Wednesday there were 38 loads for sale. Common to fair Michigan hogs were about 10 cents lower than on Tuesday, and good to choice corn-fed steady. Prices were as follows: Pigs, \$4@4 25; light mixed, \$4 25@@4 50; assorted Michigan and Ohio hogs, partly corn-fed, \$4 50@4 65; strictly corn-fed Yorkers, \$4 70@4 80; selected medium weights \$1 75@4 90, with a few choice at \$4 95@5; coarse mixed heavy ends, \$3 75@4 10.

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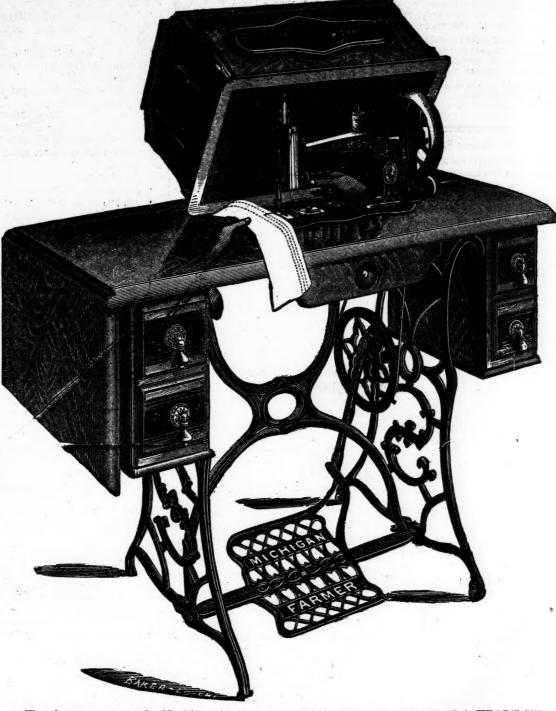
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he power fast or slow. The Feed Cutter is mis with an adjustable steel throat lining, which give four new cutting edges without extra cost. Plus the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grist-er attached to our Power will grind from 10 to husbels ner hour, with two houses. For referentiat er attached to our Power will grind from 10 to be bushels per hour with two horses. For reference we direct you to John F. Hagerman, Romeo: He. A. B. Maynard, Romeo: Rugene Smith, St. Clair; Hon. H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Hon. Wm. L. Weber, East Saginaw; G. N. Terrill, Lapeer; S. L. Hoxie, South Edmeston, N. Y. We also make a power especially adapted (Grain Elevators and other stationery purpose, which will elevate five bushels per minute, fly we feet high, with one horse and medium destion. For this purpose we refer you to Miller Ainsworth, Swartz Creek, H. F. Bush, Gains Station; James Johnson, Cassopolis; John Garler, Oxford. Correspondonce solicited. For further particulars and illustrated circulars selections.

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IBRONS BROTHERS, Publishers

VOLUME XVII

Agricultural

BREEDERS' CEOLA In response to an invitation extended to

some time ago by Mr. R. C. Reed, Secreof the Oceola Breeders' Association. visit the members of that organization nd look over some of the fine stock that is eing bred there, we took the early train n the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railad on the morning of the 23d of August. the effects of the protracted drouth were iceable as we passed along the line of railroad until we reached Brighton. ere it could be seen that that portion of ntry had been favored with considerable n, as vegetation had sprung into newness life, and the fields that were stocked with were again covered with their erald robe. As we stepped from the ars at the Howell depot we were met by r. E. J. Hardy, President of the above ned Association, who had driven over Oceola Centre with a team and carge to meet us. Along the road from well to Oceola, the beneficial effects of recent rains was, quite apparent, as the n presented a fresh and vigorous aprance, and will be a fair crop there. Aring at Mr. Hardy's place we found E. W. rdy, son of President Hardy and junior ber of the firm, busy superintending work on their extensive farm, but not busy to stop for a pleasant chat. The come sound of the dinner bell was heard d all hands repaired to the dining room or dinner, for the enjoyment of which we ere, by our ride, well prepared.

After dinner, Mr. B. F. Batcheler and R. Reed came in and we were invited to ake a stroll over the farm. The first of the lock shown us was the three-year-old orthorn bull Princess Duke, a fine, well ortioned animal, red in color, a fine ad and horn, good in the shoulder and ps, deep in the quarters, and with trainwould have made a pretty good show mal. This bull was sired by Mr. atcheler's Young Mary Duke 45227 and many characteristics of his sire. To e a correct idea of his breeding we give pedigree below:

ENCESS DUKE 71300—

«Young Mary Duke 45227.

"Evangaline 3d, by Bright Eyes Gloster 5781.

—Evangaline, by Mosstrooper 5025.

—Ella Elizabeth, by Marmion 1843.

-Eila Elizabeth, by Marmion 1843.

-Sunshine, by imp. Duke of Exeter 449.

h-Snowstorm, by Wellington 55.

h-Old Snowstorm, by Alexander 4.

h-Fashion, by Otto (9463).

h-Kicker, by Moscow (9418).

h-Imp. Princess, by Wellington (184).

th-Old Princess, by Wynyard (703).

In a distant field we found the Shorthorn ows, and soon singled out a dark red cow alled Ruby, medium in size, yet has good

hick at chest, and has a well sprung rib and good loin and hip. This cow was fred by Oxford Duke 40181, a Waterloo bull, ad out of Evangaline, by Earl of Mason 9475, Evangaline 3d, by Bright Eyes Bloster 25781, etc., tracing to same foundaion as Princess Duke. By the side of the ow Ruby was a one year old red heifer at of her that is of fine style; and it seemed o be the prevailing opinion of those present at she would surpass her mother in beauty maturity. Another heifer that is growthy nd somewhat attractive is Waterloo Priness, sired by Waterloo Duke 34072. The ow Evangaline 4th, by Bright Eyes loster 25781, has the appearance of being a ood milker and a ready feeder for beef, ach an animal as the general farmer is kely to appreciate. We believe all of ese cows are descended from imported rincess, by Wellington (184) through the me line as given in pedigree of Princess

ree parties were nearly equal in numbers, and when we looked them over we were com urprised to find that No. 25 had with him look he best party, and that as his get did not The how as well as desired as lambs, he had logg not been used in the fall of 1885. One of This the rams, No. 200, sired by No. 25, and out fleed

At root this pedigree is composed of the ell known ancient Princess Shorthorn Las Wynyard (703) Wellington (184) nd Moscow (9413), were bred by Sir H. an Tempest and were full of the early cess blood. As we ascend the genogical tree we find a rich admixture of her good Shorthorn blood, well known nd recognized by good breeders since the arly days of the history of the breed.

tyle and is quite showy; is remarkably

Leaving the Shorthorns we crossed the eld where the breeding Merino ewes and Mr. this year's crop of lambs were. Mr. Hardy ed disposed to make some comments on the lambs not looking as well as they ought on account of the extreme dry weather, but was assured by the breeders present hat no apologies were necessary. Some ed of the wrinkley little fellows we noticed we fould do credit to any flock. Crossing Mr. nother field we were shown a party of good bout fifty one and two year old ewes, a of s niform and excellent lot, not an inferior his he among them. On the way back to the floci arns we drove in the breeding rams, toether with their crop of yearling rams. ling There were in use in the fall of 1884, three ams carrying the label numbers 1, 25 and | cou 126, all sired by Maximilian 285. Each eding ram was assigned a pen, and as bree yearlings were caught and examined ey were placed with their sire. The part

of a Maxmilian ewe, is heavily folded, of two

300d style throughout, and we believe if he stro